

**FILE DESCRIPTION**

**BUREAU FILE**

**SUBJECT** Weatherman

**FILE NO.** 100-439048

**SECTION NO.** 27

**SERIALS** 2065

thru

2088



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. CG 100-30902

Chicago, Illinois  
June 3, 1967

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF  
THE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC  
SOCIETY (SDS)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to Chicago communication dated June 2, 1967, captioned as above.

The issue of the "New Left Notes," which is published weekly by the SDS, Volume 2, Number 20, dated May 22, 1967, on pages three through six, contained an article captioned: "Toward a Theory of Social Change in America." In this article, it was stated that this article was the first of three position papers that would be presented to the SDS National Convention, scheduled to be held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, beginning June 25, 1967.

A photostat copy of the aforementioned article is attached along with a characterization of the SDS.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 1\* -

DATE: 6/11/67

100 4 11



FBI

Date: 6/9/67

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439040)  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903)  
SUBJECT: COMINFIL  
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC  
SOCIETY (SDS)  
IS - C

Re Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM),  
both dated 6/2/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies and for the  
Detroit Office two copies of an LHM which sets forth information  
concerning a position paper which will be presented to the  
forthcoming national SDS convention.

Files of the Chicago Office contained insufficient  
information to unambiguously characterize [redacted] b7c  
and [redacted] who are mentioned in attached LHM.

Chicago is continuing to follow this matter closely  
and will keep the Bureau and all interested offices advised.

C. Wick

16 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC 54

100-439040-2065

2 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)  
2 - Detroit (100-30957) (Encls. 2) (RM)  
1 - Chicago

ELS:jeo  
(6)

AGENCY: ACB1, ONI, OSI, G. SER:  
POST (ISD), GFB, RAO, 10/6

JUN 12 1967

932 P. 2

100-439040-2065  
RIS  
100-439040-2065

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

62 JUN 16 1967

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

UNITED STATES

MENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr  
1 - Mr. J. J. Casper

DATE: June 19, 1967

1 - Mr. W. M. Felt  
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. W. N. Preuss

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## PURPOSE:

Attached is a proposed letter to All Special Agents in Charge which advises the field of recent activities on the part of Jobs or Income Now, the community action group of the Students for a Democratic Society, which could possibly be utilized in the future to place the Bureau in a compromising or embarrassing position.

## BACKGROUND:

Our Chicago Office has furnished information that recently the [redacted] received data that individuals associated with Jobs or Income Now have recently been in the 20th District Police Building and were photographing officers at random and taking names and star numbers off the "worksheets," which are posted on the building bulletin board. In addition, Jobs or Income Now leaders have recently purchased two used panel trucks which are to be used for discreet photographic assignments. Jobs or Income Now leaders have also indicated they plan to institute a campaign to get rid of a vice officer in the Chicago Police Department by either discrediting him or placing him in a most compromising position.

## OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the close relationship between Jobs or Income Now and the Students for a Democratic Society, it is believed that the activities of Jobs or Income Now, as noted above, could be readily adopted by the Students

Enclosure -

100-439048

WNP:cst  
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

REC 6 100-439048-2066

JUN 23 1967

54 JUN 29 1967

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
RE: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY  
100-439048

for a Democratic Society. These panel trucks could easily be made available to the Students for a Democratic Society in order that they, the Students for a Democratic Society, could utilize them to distort legitimate activity on our part and possibly place Bureau personnel in an embarrassing position. Attached proposed SAC letter to the field warns the field of the possible use of panel trucks by the Students for a Democratic Society and to take necessary precautions to avoid the possibility of the Students for a Democratic Society gathering ammunition for future attacks against the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached SAC letter be approved and transmitted to the field. No Handbook or Manual changes are necessary.

*JH*  
*W. J.*  
*MP*  
*J*  
*D. J.*  
*GK-*  
*H*

F B I

Date: 6/13/67

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)  
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903)  
 SUBJECT: COMINFIL  
 STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC  
 SOCIETY (SDS)  
 IS-C

On 6/13/67 the [redacted] (protect identity) advised that information was recently received by [redacted] that Jobs or Income Now (JOIN) which has its headquarters located 4533 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois, and is the community action group of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), was recently awarded a financial grant from the Stern Foundation, New York, New York. However, source was unable to furnish any additional information with respect to this grant.

The [redacted] further advised that individuals associated with JOIN have been recently in the 20th District Police Building and photographing officers at random and taking names and star numbers off the "worksheets" which are posted on the building bulletin board. In addition, according to source, JOIN leaders have recently indicated that they plan to institute a campaign to get rid of the vice officer who works in the vicinity of their headquarters. Source stated that these JOIN leaders have indicated that in order to carry out this plan, they will endeavor either to discredit the vice officer or place him in a most compromising position. The [redacted] also indicated that JOIN has now purchased 2 used panel trucks which are to be utilized for discreet photographic assignments.

- ③ - Bureau (RM)  
 1 - New York (100-143047) (Info) (RM)  
 1 - Chicago

REC 6

JUN 14 1967

ELS:mew  
 (5)

CC 9321

Approved: [Signature]  
 54 JUN 29 1967 Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

INT SEC



CG 100-40903

The above is being submitted to the Bureau at this time in view of the close relationship between JOIN and the SDS. It is felt by the Chicago Office that the abovementioned activities on the part of JOIN could readily be adopted by the SDS and that the panel trucks could easily be made available to the SDS in order that they, SDS, could possibly attempt to place the Bureau in an embarrassing position.

The Bureau is requested to consider the feasibility of bringing the abovementioned information to the attention of the field. Chicago is following this matter closely and will keep the Bureau advised of any pertinent information developed.

SAC, Chicago (100-40903)

6/27/67

Director, FBI (100-439048)

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]  
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

COMINFIL  
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY  
IS - C

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice has shown considerable interest in statements made in "New Left Notes" concerning the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) position on the draft. You are therefore requested to send two copies of each future edition of "New Left Notes" to the attention of the Selective Service Desk Unit, Special Investigative Division. Also send copies of any back issues of "New Left Notes" containing data on the draft program of SDS to this Unit.

You are also requested to send all back issues of "New Left Notes" beginning with the 4/17/67 issue, attention Internal Security Section, Room 932, 9th and D. Bureau has not received any issues of "New Left Notes" since the issue and you should also send copies of these issues to the attention of the Internal Security Section.

WNP:jcs  
(5)

NOTE:

"New Left Notes" is weekly publication of SDS.



REC-25

11 JUN 28 1967

☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

100-40903

Chicago, Illinois  
June 22, 1967

COMINFIL  
STUDENTS FOR A  
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Peter Pran

Source advised that Peter Pran is one of the SDS leaders at the Illinois Institute of Technology, (IIT), Chicago, Illinois, and during the past year has participated in several demonstrations protesting the war in Viet Nam.

Steve Lubett

Source advised that Steve Lubett is an SDS member and is currently attending Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

Steve Kindred

Source advised that Steve Kindred is one of the SDS leaders at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, and during the past year has participated in several demonstrations protesting the war in Viet Nam.

608.2  
ON 3/23/77 led/ec

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-431017-2101

**COMINFIL  
STUDENTS FOR A  
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

The "Chicago Daily News" dated September 3, 1966, in an article entitled, "Subdued Wind Up - 'New Left Students and Parley - Iowa", written at Clearlake, Iowa, stated that during the SDS National Convention and National Council (NC) meeting held at Clear Lake, Iowa, that election to membership to the SDS National Committee was held and that one of the individuals elected to membership on the NC was Steve Kindred.

A characterization of the SDS is attached.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 6/22/67

FROM : M. McGee

SUBJECT: ROBERT S. ALLEN  
SYNDICATED COLUMN CONCERNING  
(1) STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Attached is an advance copy of Robert S. Allen's column datelined Saturday, June 24th, for newspapers which subscribe to the Hall Syndicate. This column tears into Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and emphasizes the strong sympathetic ties between SDS and the Communist Party. Allen uses as a basis for this hard-hitting expose of SDS the fact that the 1967 National Convention of SDS will begin this Sunday (June 25) at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The attached column is based upon information which your (Mr. Wick's) office confidentially made available to Robert Allen last month with the Director's approval.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information. In cooperation with the Domestic Intelligence Division, we will attempt to compile sufficient information concerning the 1967 National Convention of SDS (being held June 25 to July 2) for a follow-up column by Robert Allen.

## Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

GWG:clc  
(8)

ENCLOSURE

56 JUL 5 1967

16 JUN 28 1967

THE HALL SYNDICATE  
30 EAST 42ND STREET  
NEW YORK, N.Y.

By Robert S. Allen

Washington, June 24: The impending national convention of the militant leftist Students for a Democratic Society is attracting more than usual attention as a result of the recent Middle East war and the Kremlin's violent castigation of Israel and strident support of the Arabs.

This has caused heated fissures in communist and other radical ranks, and the SDS meeting will be closely watched for revealing indications on how deep and serious this inner confusion and dissension is.

The SDS convention is taking place at the University of Michigan, June 25-30. It will be immediately followed by a July 1-2 session of the organization's National Council, also at Ann Arbor. Originally, both affairs were to be held at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., but authorities there withdrew ~~their~~ consent on second thought.

SDS officers say "up to 500 delegates" will attend.

They claim more than 150 chapters on campuses throughout the country, and that "about 30,000 young Americans consider themselves members of these chapters. Over 6,000 have National SDS membership cards."

100 - 434848 - 71110

ENCLOSURE

The convention agenda, as sent out over the name of Neil Buckley, National Correspondent, calls for workshops, discussions, papers and proposals on the following:

The draft; foreign policy and anti-war activities; civil rights; the woman question; the quality of life, sex, drugs, etc.; electoral politics; the new working class and professionals; the poor.

While significantly Buckley's list does not include the explosive Middle East strife, it is virtually certain vigorous efforts will be made to raise the question of the Soviet's bellicose pro-Arab stand. This policy is known to have evoked vehement denunciation in some eastern SDS chapters.

#### RED FRONT

While characterizing itself as the "front runner of the New Left", the Students for a Democratic Society makes no bones ~~that~~ it has communist members and ties.

Prominent among them is Bettina Aptheker, a self-admitted communist who has long been active in SDS affairs. She is the daughter of Herbert Aptheker, theoretician of the U.S. Communist Party. He and a Yale faculty member made an illegal trip to North Vietnam last year.

Noting SDS communist connections, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover described the organization as "a militant youth group which receives support from the Communist Party and which in turn supports communist objectives and tactics." Hoover cited the statement of Gus Hall, communist general secretary, who referred to SDS as an organization the party has "going for us."

Shortly thereafter, "New Left Notes", official SDS weekly, published an article stating: "J. Edgar Hoover is right. There are ~~many~~ communists in SDS. Every reader of 'New Left Notes' must be fully aware of that fact, and he must also know that some of these communists have openly admitted their membership in both organizations."



Thomas Hayden, credited by SDS as the chief architect of its "Port Huron Statement," the "bible" of the organization, accompanied communist Herbert Aptheker to Vietnam. A highlight of this lengthy ideological preachment is the following:

"Our pugnaeous anti-communism and protection of interests has led us to an alliance inappropriately called the 'Free World'.....An unreasoning anti-communism has become a major social problem for those who want to construct a more democratic America.

"Our paranoia about the Soviet Union has made us incapable of achieving agreements absolutely necessary for disarmament and the preservation of peace..... Our America is still white.....White, like night, makes right in America today."

Nicholas Egleson, 1966 graduate of Swarthmore College, Pa., president of SDS, has been in the forefront of the anti-Vietnam war ~~movement~~ <sup>agitation</sup>. At a big rally in New York in April, he glowingly acclaimed some demonstrators who ~~were~~ burned their draft cards and shouted, "Refuse to go to war. Join us in acts of disobedience if the war continues."

SDS vice president is Carl Davidson, 1964 graduate of Penn State University and ~~an~~ an instructor at Nebraska University, where he organized and headed an SDS chapter.

National headquarters is on West Madison Avenue, Chicago.

#### DRAFT DOUGING

Main SDS interest and activity has focused on opposing the Vietnam war and the draft.

Throughout, it has followed the Communist Party line on that.

The February 3, 1967 issue of "New Left Notes" contained an article spelling

out in detail how to evade the draft. Its author was Mark Kleiman, who dropped out of high school in Evanston, Ill., in 1966, and is now ~~living~~ in California ~~and~~ functioning as an SDS organizer. There he is ~~living~~ with Sandra Horwitz, ~~a~~ student at the University of California and active in SDS affairs on the Berkeley campus.

In Kleiman's article, he boasts ~~that~~ there are "numerous ways of messing up draft boards. Some are only harassment techniques, while others may be good for organizing." Following are some of his "helpful" suggestions:

"You have a right to see the file your (draft) board has on you if you make an appointment. Under most circumstances, there is nothing to prevent you from absconding with all or part of your file, or, possibly inserting new data.

"It might also be good to simply send your board a card saying, 'I appeal,' and leave it up to them to find out precisely what it is that you are appealing. A beneficial side effect to this form of harassment is that you cannot be drafted while anything relating to your draft status is on appeal.

"It is possible to register people who do not exist. You can get a photostat (of a birth certificate for a deceased individual)....go to a draft board and register under a false name and address. The fun ensues when this mythical person does not respond to any mail, and fails to report for a physical or induction.

"It is possible to fake a IV-F without using drugs to wreck yourself. You could go to a doctor, and complain of ulcer symptoms (sickness after drinking alcohol, sickness if you don't eat, burning sensation if you do, etc.). He will tell you to come back for an X-ray. The night before the X-ray, take some peanut butter, roll it into a ball 1/4 inch in diameter, and leave it out to harden overnight. The next day, swallow it just a few minutes before the X-ray. It will show up in your stomach as a duodenal ulcer. At this point, it shouldn't be too hard to get a letter from the doctor stating that you have this condition.

"At the physical itself, you could keep a straight pin on the inside of your shorts, and prick your finger lightly when asked for a urine sample, so that a drop of blood becomes mixed with your urine, which would look very much like kidney trouble.

"One thing which is very important to remember is that these centers are rarely on federal property, in which case orders from soldiers should be resisted firmly and as loudly as possible. At the very worst, the police might be summoned to arrest you for disturbing the peace."

A poster on the front page of the March 13, 1967 issue of "New Left Notes" features a caricature of Secretary Rusk, with labels referring to him as "scum of the earth", "boob", "bum", "bald-faced liar", "youth corrupter", "child of satan", "dirty clod".

The communists notoriously indulge in this sort of frenetic vituperation.

XX XXXX





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

157-1937

Chicago, Illinois  
June 12, 1967

**CITY WIDE COMMITTEE FOR URBAN RENEWAL  
DEMONSTRATION AT CITY HALL  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JUNE 2, 1967  
RACIAL MATTERS**

Reference Chicago memorandum dated and captioned as above.

On June 7, 1967, a source, an agency which collects intelligence type data in the Chicago area, advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) the following information:

On June 2, 1967, at 9:30 a.m., approximately 100 persons, 25 per cent of whom were Negroes, participated in a "Stop Urban Renewal" demonstration at the City Hall and County Building Civic Center Plaza, Chicago, Illinois. About 40 of the demonstrators gained entrance into the City Hall Council Chambers and when an unidentified female Negro began to shout in an attempt to gain recognition from Mayor Daley, the entire group started chanting "Stop urban renewal." Prior to this disruption, three persons were arrested in the hall outside of the chambers as they proceeded to create a demonstration. The group then conducted a picket line demonstration on the La Salle Street side of City Hall in which they displayed anti-urban renewal placards. After this a brief rally was held on the Clark Street side of the County Building and the affair was terminated at 12:20 p.m., without further arrests.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080  
ON 3/23/77  
ENCLOSURE

100-439048



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**CITY WIDE COMMITTEE FOR URBAN RENEWAL  
DEMONSTRATION AT CITY HALL  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JUNE 2, 1967**

Reverend Richard Lawrence of the Englewood Action Committee (EAC), who acted as a spokesman for the demonstrators, announced that further demonstrations would be conducted at future Urban Renewal Council hearings. Lawrence stated that they would use the same plan to disrupt future hearings but would have more people at the demonstrations.

Other civil rights activists noted participating in this demonstration were:

Al Raby, Negro male, of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO).

Frank Ditto, male Negro, the Director of the Oakland Committee for Community Improvement (OCCI).

Sol Goldin, white male, well known civil rights advocate.

Obed Lopez, Mexican male, founder and leader of the Latin American Defense Organization (LADO).

Peggy Terry, white female, who is active in the Jobs Or Income Now organization (JOIN) and other civil rights groups.

Reverend William Briggs, white male, pastor of the Warren Avenue Congregational Church, who was one of the founders of the East Garfield Park Organization.

Mike James, white male, who is active with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and also an organizer for JOIN.

Olga Pedroza, female Mexican, who is active with LADO.

Robert E. Hostetter, white male, who is active in the CCCO and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

"Ma" Houston, Negro female, active with the CCCO and the SCLC.



**CITY WIDE COMMITTEE FOR URBAN RENEWAL  
DEMONSTRATION AT CITY HALL  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JUNE 2, 1967**

The three persons who were arrested were identified as:

Alice Gitlin, white female, 1017 West Ainslie,  
Chicago, Illinois, age 23.

Thomas Malear, white male, 4533 North Sheridan  
Road, Chicago, Illinois, age 20.

Pamela Gray, white female, 1215 West Sunnyside  
Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, age 23.

It is noted that the Englewood Action Committee is a south side of Chicago Negro civil rights organization which has been active in demonstrations in the Englewood area of Chicago, particularly protesting planned urban renewal in that area, 63rd and Halsted area.

The Coordinating Council of Community Organizations is a Chicago area civil rights organization which consists of approximately 30 Chicago area civil rights groups.

The Oakland Committee for Community Improvement is a south side Chicago civil rights organization which was active in sponsoring demonstrations in the summer of 1966.

"Ma" Houston is a well known elderly civil rights participant who has at various times been active with nearly all civil rights organizations in the Chicago area.

Obed Lopez is the chairman of LADO. He is also the former chairman of the now defunct Chicago Branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

Characterizations of the FPCC, Chicago and National, are attached hereto.

**CITY WIDE COMMITTEE FOR URBAN RENEWAL  
DEMONSTRATION AT CITY HALL  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JUNE 2, 1967**

LADO is an organization which was formed in the summer of 1966 to help Chicago residents of Latin American descent. It has conducted a number of picketing demonstrations locally, has been active in voter registration and employment counseling. It is considered the most active and militant community group within the Puerto Rican community.

Olga Pedroza, also known as Victoria Pedroza, is an active member of LADO.

[REDACTED] advised that JOIN is a community action group in the Chicago area which was set up and is operated by the SDS. b7d

A characterization of the SDS is attached hereto.

Sol Goldin, also known as Solomon Goldin, attended a meeting of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) on April 23, 1966, learned through [REDACTED] an agency which collects security type data in the Chicago area, on May 17, 1966. (A characterization of the CCDBR is attached hereto.) This same source advised that Sol Goldin attended the annual May Day celebration on May 1, 1966, at Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED] advised that this celebration was planned and operated by the Nationality Section, Communist Party of Illinois. b7d

Alice Gitlin, also known as Alice Nancy Gitlin, attended the Peace Conference in Diakarta, Indonesia, June 29 through July 4, 1965, as learned through [REDACTED]. This source further advised that Gitlin was active in speaking engagements in Connecticut and Cleveland, Ohio, in August, 1965, for the SDS. b7d

Copies of this memorandum are being sent to:

United States Secret Service  
Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th MI Group  
Evanston, Illinois

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,  
CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised in October, 1960, that the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed during the summer of 1960 at Chicago, Illinois, under the direct guidance and leadership of RICHARD CRILEY, a member of the State Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

A second source in August, 1960, furnished a leaflet entitled, "What Is Really Happening in Cuba?" distributed by the FPCC in Chicago. The aims and purposes of the FPCC as set forth in this leaflet include the following: "To disseminate the truth, to combat untruth; to publish and distribute factual information which the United States mass media suppresses. In general, to contribute to foundations for peace, friendship, and understanding between ourselves and the Cuban people." The leaflet reflects the FPCC plans to accomplish these aims: "By mailing of informational bulletins; organizing public meetings and forums; providing speakers, movies, and slides for meetings of interested organizations, placing ads in newspapers; to visit Cuba and see for themselves what conditions really are."

A third source advised on March 9, 1964, that there has been no activity of the FPCC in Chicago since late November, 1963, and for all intents and purposes the organization is defunct.

The mailing address for the FPCC, Chicago Chapter, is Post Office Box 4474, Chicago 80, Illinois.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

APPENDIX

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.



STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND  
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Rooms 301-303, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

A third source advised on May 11, 1966, that the original stated purposes for the CCDBR continue to be adhered to, with CRILEY continuing as the motivating force behind the Committee. The Board of Directors, however, now includes many individuals in the religious, educational and labor fields who are not known as CP members.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

157-1937

Chicago, Illinois  
June 1, 1967

Title

CITY WIDE COMMITTEE FOR URBAN RENEWAL  
DEMONSTRATION AT CITY HALL  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JUNE 2, 1967

Character

RACIAL MATTERS

Reference

Memorandum dated and  
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

[REDACTED] is an agency which collects intelligence type data in the Chicago area. b7d  
[REDACTED] is an agency which collects security type data in the Chicago area. b7d

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 6/16/67

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-1937) (P)

SUBJECT: CITY WIDE COMMITTEE  
FOR URBAN RENEWAL,  
DEMONSTRATION AT  
CITY HALL, CHICAGO,  
ILLINOIS, 6/9/67  
RM

CARBON COPY

OO: CHICAGO

Re Chicago airtel and LHM to Bureau dated 6/13/67  
and captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven (11) copies  
of a LHM suitable for dissemination.

This matter is classified as [REDACTED]  
the information obtained from sources [REDACTED]  
reasonably result in the identification of confidential  
informants of continuing value and compromise future [REDACTED]  
ness thereof.

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)  
1 - 100-439048 (SDS)  
13 - Chicago  
1 - 100-40902  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - 157-1666  
1 - 157-1490  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] b7C

LRJ/ejh  
(17)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED  
202 JUN 27 1967

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF [REDACTED]  
DATE 3-23-77 [REDACTED]

Approved: 67 JUN 30 1967 Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 11-116



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Chicago, Illinois  
June 12, 1967

157-1937

**CITY WIDE COMMITTEE FOR URBAN RENEWAL,  
DEMONSTRATION AT CITY HALL,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JUNE 9, 1967  
RACIAL MATTERS**

Reference Chicago memorandum captioned as above  
and dated June 12, 1967.

On June 13, 1967, a source from agency [redacted]  
teletype security and intelligence type data in the [redacted] [redacted]  
advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of the following information:

The scene of the following information is June 9,  
1967, the second floor corridor of City Hall, outside the  
Council Chambers where urban renewal in the City of Chicago  
is to be discussed.

At 9:30 A.M., approximately twenty five persons  
in the corridor, attempting to gain entrance to the [redacted]  
Room. They were told by the Sergeant at Arms, that all  
(public) were occupied, but that room still existed.

This document contains neither recommendations nor  
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to  
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed  
outside your agency.

ON 3/23/77 6080  
Eap/12

ENCLOSURE



**CITY WIDE COMMITTEE FOR URBAN RENEWAL,  
DEMONSTRATION AT CITY HALL,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

Gallery (located on the third floor, glass enclosed). This group walked up to the third floor where only a few took advantage of the seats, the rest remained in the hallway. They later walked down to the second floor, and there Steve Goldsmith, an activist for the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Jobs Or Income Now organization (JOIN), complained to Commander Riordan, of the 1st District Chicago Police Department about the unfairness regarding seats in the Chamber Room. Commander Riordan explained to Goldsmith that all the seats were occupied and took Goldsmith aside and showed him personally that the seats were all occupied. Upon returning, Goldsmith urged the group to go outside. They walked down to the first level and exited via the LaSalle Street entrance, where they then marched in picket fashion.

At 10:25 a.m., Reverend Richard Lawrence, of City Wide Committee for Urban Renewal, walking with Peggy Terry, an activist in JOIN, and an unknown female, Lawrence led the group of forty-three persons, which fifteen were noted to be Negro, to the second floor. Once again they were told by Commander Riordan that all the seats were occupied, and that they were not allowed to loiter in the hallways. He told them that refusal to adhere to the verbal orders would result in an arrest situation. Lawrence began to argue and berate the Commander about the unfairness in the seating arrangement, stating that the audience had been "stacked". However, the group departed, this time shouting "Stop Urban Renewal", as they walked out of City Hall. A picket line was formed and the group gathered in front of the LaSalle Street entrance.

At 11:25 a.m., Reverend Lawrence entered City Hall alone, proceeded up to the second floor, and made an attempt to gain entrance to the Council Room. However, Commander Riordan advised him that this time he was under arrest. He was escorted to a squadrol, a police vehicle for transporting prisoners, and transported to the 1st Division for processing on the charges of Disturbing the Peace and Interference with Police Officers.

CITY WIDE COMMITTEE FOR URBAN RENEWAL,  
DEMONSTRATION AT CITY HALL,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

At 11:35 AM Renee Davis, white male, a functionary of JOIN, announced to the crowd which had now gathered in front of the LaSalle Street entrance of City Hall, that bond money was raised for Reverend Lawrence and that they would hold a meeting this week to once again plan for the next council meeting.

Also participating in this activity were David Jehnsen, a West Side Organization member; Anthony Henry, a civil rights activist, and Pat Stocker, a white female, editor of the West Side Torch, official organ of the West Side Organization. Two vehicles were observed being used by members of this group:

1967 Illinois license AW-7533, registered to Richard Rothstein, of 4502 North Racine Avenue, a founder and leading officer of JOIN, arrested on two different occasions during the 1966 Aldermanic campaign for "sitting-in" at the Board of Election Commissioners Office.

The second license being 1967 Illinois PF 7549 registered to Susan Munaker, 6042 South Dorchester.

Steve Goldsmith

[REDACTED], who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Steve Goldsmith worked at the regional office of the SDS in September and October of 1965 and was considered a staff member. In addition, this source stated that he was reported in attendance at the SDS National Convention held at Kewadin, Michigan, in June of 1965, and the SDS National Conference at Bloomington, Indiana, in September, 1965. b7d

A characterization of the SDS is attached hereto. The sources utilized in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

[REDACTED] who has also furnished reliable information, made available on [REDACTED] information that reflected Steve Goldsmith was a delegate to the SDS National Committee Meeting held at Berkeley, California on December 27 through 28, 1966. b7d

CITY WIDE COMMITTEE FOR URBAN RENEWAL,  
DEMONSTRATION AT CITY HALL,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

In the issue of "New Left Notes" dated January 16, 1967, it reflects that Steve Goldsmith was one of the members present at a meeting of the National Administrative Committee of the SDS held in Chicago during January, 1967.

Renee Davis

[redacted] An agency which collects intelligence type data in the Chicago area; advised that Renee Davis, also known as Rennard Cordon Davis, spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Englewood Action Committee (EAC) and Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) on March 3, 1967 in Chicago in which he stated, "If you can't stop urban renewal - you may have to burn the buildings down." (Reference to Negroes not occupying buildings slated to be torn down in the public building program.) b7d

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during the National Council meeting of SDS held from June 15, 1966, through June 19, 1966, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Renny Davis spoke about the JOIN project in Chicago and how he has been organizing the gangs in neighborhoods to stop fighting each other and to turn their energy toward fighting what put them in their environment.

Richard Rothstein

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted] that Carl Ogilvy, the National Chairman of SDS, in response to an inquiry concerning SDS leaders who have had success soliciting large sums of money for SDS, listed among others, Richard Rothstein of Chicago, Illinois. b7d

In the "SDS Bulletin" Number 3, dated November 1965, an article by Richie Rothstein, Chicago, contained statement that he is an organizer of JOIN.

**CITY WIDE COMMITTEE FOR URBAN RENEWAL,  
DEMONSTRATION AT CITY HALL,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted] that Richard Rothstein was employed as a staff member by the National Office of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Chicago, Illinois. b7d

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that JOIN is the Community Action Group in the Chicago area which was set up and is operated by the SDS. b7d

**Peggy Terry**

The above referred to [redacted] advised that Peggy Terry, a white female, is active in JOIN and other civil rights groups. b7d

The Englewood Action Committee is a south side of Chicago Negro civil rights organization which has been active in demonstrations in the Englewood area of Chicago, particularly protesting planned urban renewal in that area, 63rd and Halsted Streets area.

**David Jehnsen**

David Jehnsen, according to [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, was a member of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) [redacted] b7d

A characterization of the CCDBR is attached hereto. The sources utilized in this characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies: United States Secret Service, [redacted], Illinois; Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.



CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND  
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Rooms 801-803, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

A third source advised on May 11, 1966, that the original stated purposes for the CCDBR continue to be adhered to, with CRILEY continuing as the motivating force behind the Committee. The Board of Directors, however, now includes many individuals in the religious, educational and labor fields who are not known as CP members.

6-27-67  
SAC LETTER

(G) STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY -- The [REDACTED] b7d  
[REDACTED] recently advised the Chicago Office that  
information was received by [REDACTED] indicating that  
Jobs or Income Now, the community action group of the Students  
for a Democratic Society, has now purchased two used panel  
trucks which are to be utilized for discreet photographic assign-  
ments.

It is possible that these panel trucks could be made  
available to the Students for a Democratic Society in order that  
they might make use of them to compromise or embarrass  
Special Agents. You should alert all Special Agent personnel  
to this potential source of harassment and to take the necessary  
precautions and be most circumspect when conducting investigations  
of the Students for a Democratic Society and its members. Advise  
the Bureau promptly of any information coming to your attention  
regarding this matter.

6-27-67  
SAC LETTER 67-38

- 7 -

100-439048-  
NOT RECORDED  
167 JUL 10 1967

62

100-434048-2071, 2072

**CHANGED TO**

100-434048-15-113L, 113L1

AUG 5 1971

MINI FRANK

✓

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : C. D. Brennan *CD/B*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY - *FEAL*

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. R. E. Wick

DATE: July 3, 1967

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]

Tolson ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Wick ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
Felt ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

The Students for a Democratic Society national convention was held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, from June 25, 1967, to June 30, 1967. Approximately 285 delegates attended this convention and an informant has furnished us with a list of these delegates.

The agenda for the convention was in general a rehash of Students for a Democratic Society prior programs in calling an end to United States intervention in the war in Vietnam; a change of the economic and social structure in the United States; a change of administrative policies in universities; a call for acts of civil disobedience when necessary; and counseling for evasion of the draft. The antidraft proposals passed called for disruptive tactics by members in the Army after induction, aiding draft dodgers to avoid arrest and operation of an underground railroad to smuggle draft dodgers to Canada and Mexico.

Other proposals passed called for support of Revolutionary Action Movement and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee by demonstrations and the giving of funds. One proposal called for support of sixteen Revolutionary Action Movement members who are being tried in New York City in late July, including "busting up the courtroom during the trial."

Revolutionary Action Movement is a Chinese communist Marxist-Leninist oriented group advocating violence to achieve negro rights. Sixteen individuals associated with the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club, a subsidiary of Revolutionary Action Movement, were arrested June 21, 1967, by New York City Police. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is a highly militant civil rights organization.

100-439048

REC 25 100-439048-2073 *b7C*

WNP:igp  
(9)

EX-115

JUL 12 1967

Continued - Over

51 JUL 18 1967

[REDACTED] *5*

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION  
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY  
100-439048

A male negro, while in attendance at the convention, was accosted by Students for a Democratic Society members and reportedly was identified as a representative of the Office of Naval Intelligence. A reporter from the "Washington Post" covering the convention is supposedly planning to disclose details regarding the alleged Office of Naval Intelligence agent in forthcoming articles. Both the Office of Naval Intelligence in Detroit and at Washington, D. C. headquarters have advised they have no information regarding an agent of its office attending the convention. They have also been advised of the proposed newspaper article.

OBSERVATION:

We had sources and informants at the convention who returned to their respective areas over the weekend. They will be immediately debriefed concerning the convention and comprehensive letterhead memoranda will be submitted when this has been completed. Dissemination of this data will be promptly made to the Department, Military Intelligence Agencies, Department of State, and Secret Service.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

✓

7/11/52

2-12-52

D. J. H.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 6/12/67

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: DIVISION EIGHT (CRIME RECORDS DIVISION)  
SUGGESTION 967-67 SUBMITTED BY  
[REDACTED] b7C  
CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUGGESTION: The Crime Research Section recently prepared two extensive research papers on current developments in the student New Left movement. One concerned the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), the hard-core student organization of the New Left on college campuses. This paper sets forth history, background, organization and plans for the SDS in its attempts to influence student opinion. The second paper is an analysis of the aims of the student New Left especially directed toward undermining democratic concepts in the United States. This paper examines how the New Left, for example, is trying to drive the FBI and other Government agencies from college campuses, attack the presence of business firms on campuses, transform the structure of the universities themselves and create student power, and undermine the principles of loyalty to our Government. Inasmuch as the New Left is a reasonably new development, suggest it might be advisable to send copies of these two research papers to our field offices.

ADVANTAGES: [REDACTED] b7C states she feels these papers would be most helpful to the field for its information and guidance in interpreting the New Left in the territories. The reproduction cost would only be \$50 which would be more than offset by the value to the field in having this information available.

OBSERVATIONS: Crime Records Division recommended approval of this idea.

REC-58

100-43338-2074

Domestic Intelligence Division advised these two research papers are well-written and factual and would be of benefit to the field for information and guidance. However, this division has determined the SDS will be holding its 1967 National Convention from 6/25 - 6/30/67 at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and it felt the paper concerning the SDS should not be furnished the field at this time. The SDS change its officers every year and undoubtedly will make a change at the 1967 National Convention. Furthermore, the SDS will also promulgate new programs and change existing ones. The Domestic Intelligence Division recommended the paper concerning the SDS not be furnished the field at this time, but be up-dated after the 1967 National Convention and consideration given at that time to furnishing it to the field. There was no objection and it was recommended the paper on the Student New Left Movement be furnished the field now.

Enclosure

ML:mem

(2)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

157 AUG 1967

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr  
Re: DIVISION EIGHT  
SUGGESTION 967-67 SUBMITTED BY  
[REDACTED] b7C  
CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

Due to the views as expressed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, the Training Division agrees that it would be desirable to delay furnishing the paper on the SDS to the field until after it has been brought up to date and after it has been reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division.

RECOMMENDATIONS: (1) That the suggestion be adopted in that the research paper on the Student New Left Movement be furnished all field offices at this time and the one regarding the SDS be brought up to date, reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, and furnished the field after the SDS National Convention in June.

*Student New Left  
Research paper  
furnished all  
field offices  
10/1/67*

*De Jones to Bishop  
memo 7/7/67*

*Wice*

(2) That the attached letter of appreciation be forwarded the suggester, she has been thanked by prior letter.

(3) On approval, this memorandum will serve as the authority for the Crime Records Division to handle the distribution of these research papers to the field.

*Wice*

*AFM*

*✓*

*D*

*Wice*

*BK-  
H*

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST.

-- Director 426  
 -- Mr. Tolson, 5744 4234  
 -- Mr. DeLoach, 5736 428 **b7c**  
 -- Mr. Mohr, 5525 4238  
 -- Mr. Bishop, 5640 4238  
 -- Mr. Callahan, 5515 4258  
 -- Mr. Casper, 5234 4292  
 -- Mr. Conrad, 7621 4248  
 -- Mr. Felt, 5256 4218  
 -- Mr. Gale, 1712 1734  
 -- Mr. Rosen, 5706 1734  
 -- Mr. Sullivan, 1026 9&D 610 OPO  
 -- Mr. Tavel, 7746 610 OPO  
 -- Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB 5632  
 -- 5744 **b7c** 5710  
 -- 1246 1032 9&D  
 -- Miss Gandy, 5633 1030 9&D  
 -- 5633 1742  
 -- 5636

-- Courier Service, 1522  
 -- Mail Room 5531  
 -- ~~Reading Room, 5533~~  
 -- Records Branch  
 -- Teletype, 5646  
 -- Tour Room, 1734

-- See Me  
 -- Call Me  
 -- For Your Info.  
 -- For Approp. Action  
 -- Note & Return

C. D. DeLoach  
 Room 5736, Ext. 555

ADDENDUM: Domestic Intelligence Division, 6/6/67, LHM:brr

The attached two research papers concerning the Student New Left Movement and the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) are well written and factual and would be of benefit to the field for information and guidance. However, it has been determined the SDS will be holding its 1967 National Convention from 6/25-6/30/67 at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and it is felt the paper concerning the SDS should not be furnished the field at this time. The SDS changes its officers every year and undoubtedly will make a change at the 1967 National Convention. Furthermore, the SDS will also promulgate new programs and change existing ones. The Domestic Intelligence Division (DID) recommends that the paper concerning the SDS not be furnished the field at this time, but up dated after the 1967 National Convention and consideration given at that time to furnish it to the field.

DID recommends the paper on the Student New Left Movement be furnished to the field now.

*copy done 6/11/67*

*See Jones to Bishop  
Memo dated 8/7/67  
re Students for a  
Democratic Society  
GORE*

*action on 6/11/67  
not approved 6/14/67  
M.L. [unclear]*

- 2 -

100-437048-2074



## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)

DATE: July 13, 1967

FROM : *mgf* SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903)SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)  
IS-C

Re Bureau letter dated 6/27/67.

*A* In referenced Bureau letter, the Bureau indicated that in view of statements made by the SDS in the "New Left Notes," concerning their position on the draft, the Chicago Office was instructed to send two copies of each future edition of the "NLN" to the attention of the Selective Service Desk Unit, Special Investigative Division. In addition, the Bureau also instructed that the Chicago Office send all back issues of the "NLN," beginning with the April 17, 1967, issue, to the attention of the Internal Security Section, Room 932, 9th and D.

In view of the above instructions which will necessitate the sending of three additional copies of all future issues of the "NLN,"

*67E*  
The rate per issue for the "NLN," as a non-member, is \$10.00 per year, with the total cost being \$30.00.

*clerk*  
Also in referenced letter, the Bureau indicated that issues of the "NLN" subsequent to the date of May 22, 1967, which the Chicago Office has been forwarding to the Central Research Desk, have not been received by the Bureau. The Bureau is requested to note that two copies of all issues subsequent to the aforementioned date have been forwarded to the Bureau by routing slip, which includes the last issue of the "NLN", dated June 26, 1967.

EX-102 REC 29

The Bureau is further requested to note that in referenced Bureau letter, the Bureau instructed the Chicago Office to forward back issues of the "NLN" which contain information on the SDS Draft Program and also forward back issues of the newspaper beginning with the April 17, 1967, issue.

(2) Bureau (RM)  
1 - Chicago  
ELS:gas

(3)



2 JUL 17 1967

INT/SEC

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



CG 100-40903

Review of Chicago files reflects that the Chicago Office does not possess any additional copies of these pertinent issues requested by the Bureau, and SDS sources who have recently contacted SDS Headquarters, were unable to obtain the back issues desired. As a result, the Bureau is requested to advise if it would be desirable for the Chicago Office to photostat the pertinent issues of "NLN" and forward these photostat copies to the Bureau.

SAC, Chicago (100-40903)

7/24/67

Director, FBI (100-439048) - 5075

COMINFIL  
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)  
IS - C

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan  
1 - [REDACTED] b7C  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - Publications Sub-  
scription Control  
Folder  
1 - [REDACTED] b7C

Reurlet 7/13/67.

[REDACTED] b7E  
Two of these copies should be sent to the attention of the Selective Service Desk Unit, Special Investigative Division.

Inasmuch as your office is unable to secure back copies of "New Left Notes" beginning with the April 17, 1967, issue you should review your copy of these issues and photostat pertinent articles containing information concerning the antidraft program of SDS. These photostats should also be sent to the attention of the Selective Service Desk Unit.

Furthermore, in your review of issues of "New Left Notes" beginning with the April 17, 1967, issue and ending with the June 12, 1967, issue you are requested to send to the attention of the Internal Security Section, Room 932, 9th and D, photostats of articles concerning SDS policy and any other pertinent articles.

WNP:emp  
(ii)

NOTE:

"New Left Notes" is the weekly publication of SDS. The Criminal Division of the Department has shown considerable interest in statements made in "New Left Notes" concerning the SDS antidraft program and has requested copies of the publication for its review.

- 1 - [REDACTED] 6221, I.B.  
1 - 100-415762 (Publications Control File)

2 JUL 27 1967

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-415762

19 JUL 25 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : C. D. Brennan *CD/B*

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC  
SOCIETY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Gale

DATE: 7/13/67

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan  
1 - [REDACTED]

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
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The Students for a Democratic Society national convention was held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, from June 25-30, 1967. Informants and sources attending this convention have now returned to their respective areas and have furnished us with information concerning the convention which is believed to be of interest to the President and other Government officials. Attached is a summary, copy attached for ready reference, setting forth the activities of the Students for a Democratic Society at the convention. High lights of this summary are as follows:

Approximately 285 delegates attended the convention from various chapters throughout the United States. To insure that individual chapters are kept "free wheeling" and not under central control, the positions of president, vice president, and secretary were abolished substituting instead three national secretaries.

Mainly the agenda at the convention consisted of workshops dealing with United States foreign policy, the new working class, the poor, the draft, and the university. Generally, it was felt that the most effective program dealing with the draft would be disrupting the Selective Service System apparatus.

The convention also called for support of the Revolutionary Action Movement and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee by demonstrations and the giving of funds. In this regard, one proposal called for support of sixteen Revolutionary Action Movement members who are being tried in New York City in late July, 1967. A suggestion was made to "bust up the courtroom during the trial." The Revolutionary Action Movement is a pro-Chinese communist, Marxist-Leninist oriented group advocating violence to achieve

100-439048

Enclosure

WNP:jav (8)

EX-115

REC 32

7-14-67 CONTINUED - OVER

JUL 17 1967

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ENCLOSURE

Memorandum C.D. Brennan to W.C. Sullivan  
RE: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY  
100-439048

Negro rights. Several individuals associated with the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club, a subsidiary of the Revolutionary Action Movement, were arrested on June 21, 1967, by the New York City police on charges of conspiracy to advocate criminal anarchy, advocacy of criminal anarchy, and conspiracy to commit arson in the third degree. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is a highly militant civil rights organization.

The Students for a Democratic Society as usual favored to continue demonstrations against United States intervention in Vietnam. A Students for a Democratic Society representative has been invited to attend the Youth Conference of the 50th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution to be held in Russia later this summer. This representative, Jeff Shero, plans to hold a press conference while in Russia at which time he would condemn both that country and the United States for their responsibility for the war in Vietnam.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed memorandum to [REDACTED] the White House; the Secretary of State; the Secretary of Defense; the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; the Attorney General; the Deputy Attorney General; and Assistant Attorneys General Yeagley and Vinson be approved. 17C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 14, 1967

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society, a militant youth group which Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, has stated the Party has "going for us," held its national convention from June 25 to June 30, 1967, on the University of Michigan campus, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Approximately 285 delegates from various Students for a Democratic Society chapters throughout the country attended the convention, the bulk representing chapters located at universities and colleges. As if to insure that the individual chapters of the organization are kept "free wheeling" and not under central control, the delegates abolished the titles of president, vice president, and secretary, substituting instead three national secretaries. The Students for a Democratic Society claim about 250 chapters mostly on college campuses with a total membership of 30,000.

The high lights of the convention are set forth below.

Mainly the agenda for this convention consisted of workshops on United States foreign policy, the new working class, the poor, the draft, and the university. The delegates focused most of their interest on the draft and on the organizing of radical movements.

In fighting the draft, some wanted the organization to help Army deserters go "underground." Many felt radicals should enter the Army in an attempt to disrupt it. Others felt that going to jail in opposition to the draft was not worthwhile, while still most felt that going to jail was admirable. Generally, the student delegates believed the most effective program would be one aimed at disrupting the Selective Service System apparatus, but they admitted this was probably hopeless.

DECLASSIFIED  
ON 3/23/77 BY 6080  
[Signature]

ENCLOSURE



## STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

In continuance of their past programs, the Students for a Democratic Society called for acts of civil disobedience when necessary. In this regard, proposals were passed calling for support of the Revolutionary Action Movement and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee by demonstrations and the giving of funds. One proposal called for support of sixteen Revolutionary Action Movement members who are being tried in New York City in late July, 1967. A suggestion was made to "bust up the courtroom during the trial."

The Revolutionary Action Movement is a pro-Chinese communist, Marxist-Leninist oriented group advocating violence to achieve Negro rights. Several individuals associated with the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club, a subsidiary of the Revolutionary Action Movement, were arrested June 21, 1967, by the New York City police on charges of conspiracy to advocate criminal anarchy, advocacy of criminal anarchy, and conspiracy to commit arson in the third degree. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is a highly militant civil rights organization.

The majority of the delegates to the convention were in favor of continuing demonstrations against United States policy in Vietnam, although many delegates were of the opinion that these demonstrations would be to no avail. The Soviet Union has invited a representative of the Students for a Democratic Society to the Youth Conference of the 50th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution to be held in that country later this summer. The Students for a Democratic Society workshop on foreign policy questioned the advisability of accepting this invitation because it was felt the United States and Russia both follow identical lines in respect to the Vietnam war. It was finally agreed to send Jeff Shero, former Students for a Democratic Society Vice President, to the Youth Conference. However, upon his arrival, Shero should endeavor to hold a press conference at which time he would condemn both Russia and the United States for their responsibility in the war in Vietnam.

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan  
1 - [REDACTED]

July 14, 1967

67C

### STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY - C.

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REC 32

100-439048

WNP:jav

EX-115 JUL 18 1967

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DECLASSIFIED BY 6080  
ON 3/23/77

SEE NOTE PAGE 3

## **STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY**

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SEE NOTE PAGE 3

**STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY**

XEROX COPIES BEING MAILED TO [REDACTED] <sup>b7C</sup> THE WHITE HOUSE; THE SECRETARY OF STATE; THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE; THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY; THE ATTORNEY GENERAL; THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL; AND ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL YEAGLEY AND VINSON.

**NOTE:**

Classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ as some of the information included in ~~the~~ summary comes from sensitive sources, the compromise of which would be detrimental to the United States.

See cover memorandum C.D. Brennan to W.C. Sullivan, dated 7/13/67 under the same caption as prepared by WNP:jav.

100-11111-8077  
**CHANGED TO**  
14-2941-9

AUG 15 1967

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100-429614-2078  
**CHANGED TO**  
105-167837-4

AUG 15 1967

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**CHANGED TO**  
14-2941-10

AUG 15 1967

14-2941-10  
  
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FBI

Date: 7/19/67

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL  
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC  
SOCIETY (SDS)

IS - C

Re Bureau airtel dated 6/6/67 and Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 6/21/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve (12) copies and for the Detroit Office two (2) copies of an LHM which sets forth detailed information concerning the events at the recently held SDS National Convention which was held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Sources utilized in the preparation of this LHM are as follows:

[REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
- 2 - Detroit (100-30957) (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

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Special Agent in Charge

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 3-23-72

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

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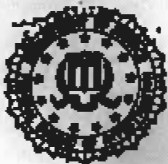
[REDACTED] b7c

Individuals and/or organizations mentioned in this LHM on whom subversive characterizations were not included were checked through the indices of the Chicago Division and this check was negative as to these individuals and/or organizations or insufficient identifying information was not available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

The attached LHM is classified [REDACTED] in order to protect [REDACTED] b7c  
[REDACTED] who are of continuing value and, therefore, the identification of these sources would seriously jeopardize the internal security of the United States.

The Chicago Office is continuing to closely follow the activities of the SDS.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

100-40903

Chicago, Illinois  
July 19, 1967

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference is made to Chicago communication dated  
June 21, 1967, captioned as above.

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information  
in the past, advised that the National Convention of the Students  
for a Democratic Society (SDS) was held at the University of  
Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, from June 25 - 30, 1967, with  
approximately 280 individuals in attendance. b7d

[REDACTED]  
issue of the "New Left Notes," which is published by the SDS,  
with national headquarters located at 1608 West Madison  
Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Volume 2, No. 2, dated July 10, 1967,  
and entitled, "After the Convention." b7d

In the aforementioned issue it was stated that on the  
opening day of the SDS National Convention on June 25, 1967,  
reports were heard from the Credentials Committee, the National  
officers of the SDS, and the Steering Committee on the Agenda.  
It added that the agenda which was presented to the convention  
body was amended and passed in a very short time.

6280  
ON 3/24/77 [initials]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the  
Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal  
Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its  
contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-439011-2080  
ENCLOSURE



**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

The issue then proceeded to set forth the main points that were discussed and adopted at the SDS National Convention and these points are as follows:

**I. Relations with other Groups**

"1. Under pressure because of its imperialist policies abroad and exploitation at home, the American Establishment is clearly responding to such pressures by a pattern of violence against individuals and the oppression and destruction of opposition groups such as student groups, labor unions, organizations of the poor, black organizations, and Left political groups in general.

**"Declaration**

"Therefore, when we read in the news of conspiracies, we respond that there is but one conspiracy: that of the Establishment to maintain the status quo at all costs.

"At home, (oppressive actions of the police) and others far too numerous to mention constitute not isolated examples but a demonstrated pattern of intent to destroy militant, radical and revolutionary groups which oppose America's policies. Taking as our watchword the slogan of solidarity we maintain that an 'injury to one of us is an injury to all of us.' We maintain, further, that part of the pattern of oppression is an attempt to splinter the Left and create self-destructive, internal conflicts. SDS will not allow itself to fall prey to the errors of the Left in the Forties and Fifties. We contend that whenever the government feels that some Left group is so dangerous that the government must attack and destroy it, we will support that group by all the means at our command, regardless of the group's political ideology.

**"Implementation**

"We require the national officers to take whatever steps are necessary to implement this resolution by organizing such actions as support demonstrations, defense committees,

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

fund-raising, direct action, and publicizing the true nature of the attacks. The kinds of action will, of course, vary from situation to situation depending on the nature of each situation and SDS's resources, but it should be made clear that we do not intend to allow the government to intimidate or destroy the movement.

**"Implementation**

"1) In defending and supporting SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) and RAM (Revolutionary Action Movement) in these instances, SDS chapters are urged to cooperate and aid those groups in whatever manner they request.

"2) In terms of our own constituency, the National Office is to gather and disseminate information relating to all future cases of this nature, thus enabling the national officers to meet each situation as it arises.

"These two resolutions passed with little debate, most people generally agreeing with the content of the items.

\*\*\*\*

"Students for a Democratic Society shall withdraw its affiliation with the International Union of Socialist Youth(IUSY). The appropriate officer of SDS is mandated to inform the secretariat of the IUSY of this decision.

"This was also passed very quickly and with general agreement.

\*\*\*\*

"There shall be no formal relations established by SDS with any international student or youth organizations or congresses until the December, 1967 National Council or Conference. Articles analyzing prospective organizations should appear in NLN ("New Left Notes") to facilitate internal discussion and education. SDS shall continue informal relations to get more information in the meantime.

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

"SDS will accept the invitation of the Democratic Republic of Cuba to attend the July Tri-Continental Conference in Havana. The National Council, or in cases of emergency, the interim structure established by the National Council or Convention shall delegate the SDS representative to this congress. Any representative of SDS shall only act as an observer.

"SDS shall accept the invitation to send an observer to the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Republic in Moscow. The sending of an SDS observer in no way means that we consider the Soviet Union to be either democratic or socialist.

"There was much debate on this item. The original proposal involved SDS establishing fraternal and working relations with a number of foreign youth groups: L'Union National des Etudiants Francais, L'Union Generale des Etudiants de Quebec, the English students and youth forming around the May 1st Manifesto, the Zengakuren, and German SDS. As well as authorizing the NO to begin making formal contacts leading toward the convening of an international conference of radical students and youth groups. However, people felt that they did not know enough about the groups in question (as well as contradictory opinions expressed about a couple of them) and that it was premature for SDS to begin to move into the international scene in a formal way before some kind of major internal debate on the question.

"Those arguing in favor of the original proposal maintained that there was enough information available and that there was a critical need to formalize and expand SDS international work that has already begun.

"The original was replaced by the resolution printed above with the understanding that the national officers would continue to maintain and expand on the ties already agreed upon (i.e. SUPA) and that they would pursue informal relations where they were deemed advantageous.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

"It was then decided to accept an invitation to send an observer to the Tri-Continental conference in Habana and accept an invitation from the Soviet government to send an observer to the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The only debate on these items centered around amendments to both items (failed in the case of the Tri-Continental, passed in the case of the Soviet) stating that SDS participation in the events 'does not mean that SDS believes that Cuba/Soviet Union is democratic or socialist. (See National Council minutes for further debate on SDS observer to Soviet Union)

"SDS shall attempt to register with the United Nations as a non-governmental organization for the purpose of establishing informal contacts with the UN delegates.

"SDS was asked to do this by SNCC to help them in their attempt to gain similar status at the UN. SNCC feels that their chances would be much greater if it was accompanied by another (specifically white) radical American student group. It was also felt that we would gain valuable access to information out of UN status. This resolution was passed with general agreement."

**II. Anti-War Activities**

"The National Convention of SDS regrets the decision of the National Mobilization Committee to call for a march on Washington in October. We feel that these large demonstrations - which are just public expressions of belief - can have no significant effect on American policy in Vietnam. Further, they delude many participants into thinking that the 'democratic' process in America functions in a meaningful way. The U. S. government has the power to simply ignore demonstrators who threaten its interests. Nor do we accept the contention that such large demonstrations are the best tool for organizing. Other methods include organizing around local demonstrations, referendums, or draft resistance, as well as issues not specifically connected with the war. This could allow money and time to be diverted to paying for full-time local

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

organizers. The growing opposition to the war is caused far more by the dissatisfaction of the American people from the war in Vietnam than by the tactics of the National Mobilization Committee. This opposition must be not only vocal, but also organized.

"We urge local SDS chapters to participate according to the following conditions:

"We urge the National Mobilization Committee to adopt the position of 'Immediate Unconditional Withdrawal'. Whether or not the Mobilization Committee does this, we urge all SDS chapters which do participate in the march to support immediate withdrawal. Only such a position is commensurate with our recognition of the real role of the U.S. in Vietnam - not a mistake of an essentially good government, but the logical result of a government which oppresses people in the U.S. and throughout the world.

"We urge SDS chapters and the National Mobilization Committee to use the demonstration only as a tool for organizing. To get large numbers of persons to attend the march as their only protest is useless; the march can best be used if it is seen as a tactic to involve people more extensively in the Movement. Thus we recommend that other activities not be diminished because of the march, but rather augmented because the march is effective only to the extent that it aids them. If local work for the march would lead to any curtailment of long-range organizing than we urge people not to participate in the march.

"Above all, we call upon all to recognize that marches and visits to the White House will not end the war. Statements or actions by the National Mobilizing Committee to that effect should cease. The task of organizing an on-going movement from below, which will not only be able to confront the government, but actually have the power to cause change, should be given top priority.

"The National Convention mandates the National Council to designate representation of SDS to participate as observer in bodies of the National Mobilization Committee and the Student



**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

Mobilization Committee in order to help implement SDS's policies on anti-war activities. This in no way is meant to give the NMC and the SMC permission to use SDS's name as endorsing any of its actions or policies.

"SDS holds that the position of 'Stop the Bombing' and 'Negotiations Now' are not in the best interests of the Vietnamese or the American people. Allowing the National Liberation Front token representation in the government which has existed because of U.S. military involvement is no just solution to the Vietnam war. The U.S. has no right in any way to determine the future of the Vietnamese. Therefore we must call for an immediate U. S. withdrawal. The growing sentiment among Americans for an end to the war is a threat to the small minority who benefit from the domination of Vietnam. Leaders like Bobby Kennedy (U.S. Senator, New York) who call for negotiations are trying to channel legitimate desires of American people for peace into a solution which is acceptable to the basic interests of that minority. The anti-war movement must not unintentionally support continued oppression of the Vietnamese. We must insist on an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. from Vietnam.

"There was little substantive debate over any of these resolutions, all of them being passed almost exactly as they were presented. The only question that arose was over the exact nature of SDS's participation in the SMC and NMC, with a small group maintaining that SDS should be a full participant in those groups."

**III. University Reform**

"Be it Resolved:

"1) That SDS shall organize, co-ordinate and sponsor a national student strike in the spring against the war in Vietnam. SDS will invite other student groups to participate in its program; however, the strike must remain under the sole sponsorship of SDS.

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

"2) That SDS shall cooperate with and participate in the Student Mobilization Committee's program for fall campus referenda against the war in Vietnam because SDS views the referenda as part of the groundwork necessary in building student sentiment for the SDS strike in the spring.

"3) That SDS shall encourage and assist local campuses in developing both the fall referenda and the spring strike into multi-issue struggles. The multi-issue character of local strikes and referenda would be developed independently by each campus, although all campuses would be united by the common demand for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. SDS will encourage local campuses to develop these programs around the issues of the presence of the military on campus, the draft, student power, and local working class insurgencies caused by the war. Also, local campuses will be encouraged to relate the meaning and purpose of the strike to working class non-academic employees on their campuses.

"4) That SDS shall encourage SNCC and other radical black student groups on black campuses to join us in the spring strike as an independent caucus developing issues and tactics of their own.

"5) That SDS shall attempt to give the strike an international scope by (a) getting speakers from anti-imperialistic foreign student groups to travel on U.S. campuses during both the fall referenda and the SDS spring strike and (b) by requesting all foreign radical student groups to strike in sympathy with SDS.

"6) That the SDS spring strike shall be of two days duration, except for those campuses that have enough student support around local demands, such as keeping the CIA off campus, that they have a chance of winning. In those cases, national organization would lend special assistance, if requested, in helping those campuses prolong the strike until their demands are won.

"7) That SDS shall encourage and assist local campuses, who feel they are unable to strike, in developing

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

local programs, such as teach-ins and demonstrations, that would be supplemental support for strikes on other campuses.

**"Implementation**

"All chapters will discuss the strike, which will receive extensive discussion in New Left Notes. All chapters are requested to report to the National Office the possibility for strike or support action on their campus. The December National Council will decide whether or not to call the strike. There must be at least 10 chapters that agree to strike in order for the National Council to be able to call the strike.

"The original proposal provided for the Convention to immediately call for a strike. Discussion was raised as to the advisability of calling for a strike at this time without getting an indication from the chapters that a substantial number of them could participate in such an action. A section of the original resolution on SDS's relationship with the United States National Student Association was referred to the National Council for action.

\*\*\*\*

"SDS supports the campaign against the Institute for Defense Analysis. SDS will assist in coordinating the campaign."

**IV. Liberation of Women**

"The SDS National Convention adopts the following statement and program as written by the Women's Liberation Workshop.

"We call for all programs which will free women from their traditional roles in order that we may participate with all of our resources and energies in meaningful and creative activity. The family unit perpetuates the traditional role of women and the autocratic and paternalistic role of men. Therefore we must seek new forms that will allow children

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

to develop in an environment which is democratic and where the relationships between people are those of equal human beings. These new forms will allow men to benefit from the experience of and responsibility for the protection and continuation of life. The following suggestions are programs which point in the direction of the new relationships which we are creating:

"1) The creation of communal child care centers which would be staffed by the men and women and controlled by the staff and children involved in each center.

"2) In order to help women in their struggle for independence we call for the right of women to choose when they will have children. This means (a) the dissemination of birth control information and devices to all women regardless of age and marital status, and (b) the availability of a competent medical abortion for all women who so desire."

"3) Ultimately technology and automation will eliminate work which is now necessary for the maintenance of the home. Until this occurs every adult person living in the household will have to assume an equal share of the work."

**V. Draft and Resistance**

"SDS reaffirms its opposition to conscription in any form. We maintain that all conscription is coercive and anti-democratic, and that it is used by the United States Government to oppress people in the United States and around the world.

"The Selective Service System is a comprehensive system of coercion and manipulation of the American people:

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

"1) By positing cooperation with the Selective Service System as an absolute obligation, the draft shapes a man's life by forcing him to accept predetermined and approved patterns of existence. Whether a person is induced to enter certain occupations, accepts a student deferment, or is drafted into the Armed Forces, he serves the interests of the government and business establishment.

"2) The draft provides a manpower pool for an aggressive and imperialistic foreign policy. Americans who cannot freely determine the shape of their own lives are in turn forced to suppress those abroad who struggle for self-determination. A current example is the United States Government's war against the Vietnamese people.

"3) SDS believes that a sense of urgency must be developed that will move people to resist the draft as part of the struggle for a free and non-repressive society.

"A draft resistance program must move beyond individual protest to collective action. SDS reaffirms its call for the formation of draft-resistance unions. Tactics such as civil disobedience and disruption of the Selective Service System are among those advocated when they complement the overall strategy of resistance to the draft and to other forms of oppression.

"SDS does not urge going to jail as a means of resisting the draft, but supports all those whose actions result in imprisonment.

"We do not advocate emigration as an alternative to the draft. Nevertheless, we realize that young men are planning such action, and will provide them with information about emigration. We encourage those who emigrate to build international support for the draft resistance unions and to work for an end to American oppression.



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"SDS" encourages chapters and draft resistance unions to aid servicemen in disseminating information about conscientious objection and the war in Viet Nam, as well as aid them in opposition and disruption within the Armed Forces. We also urge aid to servicemen who wish to terminate their association with the Armed Forces by going underground.

"All chapters and members of SDS are urged to implement this program on the local level and to commit local resources toward its realization on the national level."

**VI. Cultural Revolution**

"Be it resolved:

"1) That SDS endorse and participate in a Provo Conference Tribal Gathering to be held in early September or late November of this fall. SDS authorizes Paul Millman to coordinate the organization of this conference through the N.Y. Regional Office of SDS. NLN will solicit and print relevant articles preliminary to the conference. Among the subjects to be dealt with will be provo action, parallel institutions, and drugs and politics. SDS does not necessarily endorse products of the conference, and the NO will not subsidize the conference.

"2) That NLN shall join the Underground Press Syndicate to facilitate news exchanges.

"3) SDS shall develop an analysis and critique of, and strategic insights into, the parallel institutions arising today and the bohemian communities. This will be incorporated into our educational program."

**VII. Civil Rights**

"The racist reactions whipped up by the American press and local and national officials in response to black people defending their communities against police attacks points up and is a means of continuing social, economic, and political

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exploitation of black people in their communities and on their jobs. The pitting of black against white obscures the common enemy of both. In recognizing ghetto rebellion against police violence and the larger system of exploitation that violence represents, we propose that SDS, in consultation with black groups, combat divisive racist reactions in white communities to ghetto rebellions by various means, such as:

"1) Before rebellions occur, SDS members should begin the process of organizing against white racism and toward the creation of organizations of poor and middle class whites to act as allies with the black liberation movement. Included in this organizing should be organizing of poor white communities in terms of their own exploitation.

"2) When rebellions occur, leafletting in white communities at factory gates, shopping centers, etc., explaining the facts behind the rebellion and pointing out the common interests of blacks and oppressed whites.

"3) Organizing sympathy demonstrations at police precincts, on campus, etc., and direct action, including civil disobedience if called for.

"4) Providing legal and financial aid.

"5) Researching the nature of police departments.

"SDS supports SNCC's program of independent political action, and urges people in its constituencies to support independent political action.

"The only substantive debate that occurred over this agenda item concerned the support of SNCC in their organizing of independent political action. A number of delegates wanted to know if this statement was interpreted to mean support of a third party movement and when the maker of the motion said no, there was general support of this section as well as the others."

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**VIII. Labor**

"There has been much debate about the working class, its structure, and strategy for dealing with it in recent months in SDS. It is one purpose of the following resolution to create some sort of body to look further into these questions.

"Resolution to Create a Labour Research and Action Program to:

"1) Collect information (statistics, papers, theory etc.) relating to developments in the working class, broader questions of the class structure of American society, and the labour movement.

"2) Gather information and reports on on-going labour projects all over the country.

"3) Develop strategic thinking on SDS and labour and on SDS labour projects (i.e. attitudes to trade unions, techniques and styles of organizing).

"4) Encourage the development of a variety of labour programs for SDS to be drafted and submitted to the next convention, preferably prepared well in advance.

"5) Disseminate all information and theory relative to SDS and labour throughout SDS.

"6) Initiate and maintain a labour column in NLN on labour events and struggles throughout the country.

**"Implementation**

"This program shall be established and maintained outside the National Office. Specifically, the Harvard-Radcliffe chapter shall be given the task of setting up and running the program, while maintaining close relations with the NO, REP (Radical Education Project), and REC (Radical Education Center).

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"The central object of LRAP (Labour Research and Action Program) is to see to the distribution and dissemination of information on labour throughout the Movement.

"SDS shall create a Teachers Organizing Project to organize and work with teacher groups, to set up teachers' groups with programs and policies consistent with SDS.

"This project would:

"Attempt to set up conferences with teacher groups and individual teachers.

"Develop programs with students in schools of education. Send as SDS representative to the AFT Convention (an invitation has already been received) and do this in local and regional conventions.

"Develop organizations of teaching assistants in universities.

"Try and set up groups in secondary and grade school education which:

"1) could attempt to work with community groups, parents, students, etc.

"2) would work toward the development of an SDS philosophy of education consistent with the goals of participatory democracy.

"Strive to promote alliances of teachers' groups, the public employees, and other groups of the work class (for example, in the fight against anti-strike legislation).

"Start working with university teachers (as a means of connecting student power demands with teachers' organizations).

"Develop groups in trade schools, to build further contact with the working class.

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**"Implementations**

"The NO shall develop organizers, staff funds, etc. in cooperation with LRAP.

"SDS, in order to avoid the conservative possibilities inherent in Student Power tactics, must start working with constituencies outside the student body itself.

"Therefore, be it resolved that SDS organize and work with university employees on campus. Included in this are hospital workers within the university. The experiments in organizing hospital projects should be aimed at developing a broader national program.

**"Implementation**

"The NO is empowered to implement this program.

"These three pieces of legislation came out of the Labour workshop and required no substantive debate before being passed."

The "New Left Notes" (supra) on page 7 contained an article captioned "The Next Day --- NC." In this article, it was indicated that the National Council (NC) of the SDS met for two days after the SDS National Convention and this conference dealt with a number of housekeeping duties and the development of implementation and programing of the convention policy decisions.

It was further stated in the aforementioned article that the NC meeting started with Jeff Segal taking the chair and he presented to the NC a tentative agenda. The article continued by setting forth the major topics discussed and adopted at this NC meeting which are as follows:

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION



**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
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**I. Internal Education**

"This section of the agenda was begun with an oral report from Carl Davidson on the state of SDS internal education and then proceeded to discussion of the proposal for the establishment of a Radical Education Centre. 11/10/4

**MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION**

"The Radical Education Centre (REC) will be the internal education arm of SDS. It will exist for the use of chapters and teacher-organizers and will be responsive to their needs. The following areas will be the responsibility of REC in decreasing order of priorities:

"1. Maintenance and provision of travelling teacher-organizers (as established by the April National Council). The people trained in the T-O Institutes shall be hired by the NAC, but before assignments are made, a list shall be sent to regions and chapters, and regions and chapters shall have a choice, either to pick organizers from among the people enrolled in the Institute or to have the NAC hire candidates of their (the regions and chapters) own selection. Those trained in the Institutes but not selected by regions or chapters shall be assigned by the NAC in consultation and with the agreement of the regions and/or chapters.

"2. Steady production and provision of new and relevant literature with emphasis on analytical case studies as a basis for strategy planning. Areas to be covered in literature programs are:

Campus ('corporate involvement on campus:  
a case study')

War ('military training: an anthology of  
statements by GI's')

Draft (Draft Resisters Handbook)

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**Critique of American Society**

1. Political .
2. Social
3. Economic

**Labor**

**Community Organization**

**General SDS Material:** buttons, posters, SDS program listings, maintenance of a current literature list and films.

**Ethnic Groups:** Investigation of the problems of the American Indian with regard to particular issues upon which action could be organized. The finding of this investigation should be published in NLN. Investigation of the Seminole Nations conflict with the US Government. The findings of this investigation should be published in NLN.

**Miscellaneous Literature**

"3. By establishing relations with radical research agencies such as REP, NACLA, Center for Radical Research, etc., the REC will coordinate and expedite transmission of available data and resource information to chapters and organizers who request assistance.

"Information packets shall be compiled on major American corporations involved either in war production or heavy foreign holdings. As information is gathered concerning the relationships between the universities and these corporations, it will be dispersed for the use of organizers and chapters.

"4. An active and reliable speaker and film collective will be maintained to service the chapters and T-Os.

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"5. A complete file of materials produced by chapters and teacher-organizers shall be collected by REC to expedite sharing of experiences and data, and to circulate outstanding organizing tools, and to provide a graphic history of chapter activities.

"REC will collect radical publications, particularly those of foreign insurgent movements. Especially significant articles will be digested for New Left Notes.

"A Research Library shall be established for the training and use of researchers, organizers, and for use in literature preparation.

**"IMPLEMENTATION**

"On advisement of a national Editorial Board, the Radical Education Administrative Committee (REAC) shall approve the program and publication decisions of the REC staff. The REAC shall include the National Secretary Ex-Officio, non-voting, with the REC director, who shall be appointed by the NAC, the Literature Secretary, the Education Secretary, one representative elected by the functioning T-Os, one representative of the REP staff elected by the REP staff, and four members elected by the NC from the Chicago area. The REAC shall meet every other week and shall print its minutes in NLN.

"An Editorial Board on literature program shall receive drafts of all literature under consideration for publication. They will submit written critiques of the usefulness and accuracy as well as the political analysis of manuscripts.

"The Editorial Board shall be composed of chapters from all regions as well as of chapters outside established regions. The mechanisms through which chapters can participate should be decided by the chapters and regions themselves. The Education Secretary and the REC Director are responsible for making sure that this procedure functions. The Editorial Board shall be reconstituted at the December 1967 National Council and at

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subsequent June and December National Council meetings. This procedure is to be reviewed and, if necessary, changed, by the December, 1967 National Council.

"No chapter may serve two terms on the editorial board until all chapters have served. The December, 1967 NC will evaluate the program of the REC to that date.

"Further editorial influence may be asserted by any member who requests and responds in writing to available manuscripts as they are announced in the REAC minutes.

"A house has been purchased in Chicago. It can quarter library, offices, organizers, a press, and conferences.

"Heavy literature sales and solicited donations will be relied upon for funding of the REC.

"The REC will serve as administrative centre for the internal education program with the literature, research, library, and Teacher-Organizing servicing coming out of a house in Chicago. Discussion took place over means of placement of the T-O's and there was some refinement of the original proposal in terms of providing some formal, political checks for regions and chapters on the placement of T-O's in their area."

**II. Resolution on the National  
Student Association (NSA)**

"The NC authorizes the national officers to select and SDS delegation to the USNSA National Student Congress. (NSC)

"SDS calls for the abolition of USNSA. Since USNSA is a CIA-manipulated tool of the US government and as such serves its oppressive domestic and imperialistic foreign policy, SDS urges the delegates to the NSC to return to their campuses to build a movement to radically change America to serve the interests of students and working people.

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## COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

"The NO is mandated to prepare and disseminate any material on USNSA that will lead to a drive to abolish USNSA."

### III. The End of the Draft

"SDS supports and encourages all those within the armed forces, e.g. Pfc Edward Petrick, and Pvts Stapp, Mora, Sands, Johnson and Capt. Levy, who oppose the war in Viet Nam. We condemn the government's attempt to suppress this opposition. The government is trying, by this action, to intimidate soldiers and thereby continue its imperialist war against Viet Nam and the American people. And in so doing the government is demonstrating its refusal to act according to its own constitution when its interests are threatened."

### IV. Foreign Affairs

"SDS condemns the USSR for its role as a party to American aggression against the Vietnamese people and reaffirms its stand that the US government, with the help of the Soviet government is responsible for that war."

"SDS accepts the Soviet government's invitation to send an observer to the USSR to attend the 50th anniversary celebration of the Bolshevek Revolution. We do so only so that we may present publicly the above view of the Soviet government's involvement in the Vietnamese war. The SDS observer shall be Jeff Shero and he is empowered to gain as wide and public an airing of SDS's views and actions as possible." USA

ORDER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

### V. Organizational

"The Education Secretary shall be responsible for finding a site for the National Convention. He shall report to the fall and winter NCs the state of his investigation for a site and a confirmed site shall be presented no later than the spring NC."



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"The National Officers shall appoint the following staff at the spring NC or immediately following the spring NC: a credentials secretary, a housing secretary, a literature secretary, a steering committee secretary, a records secretary, and a convention coordinator. Their responsibilities are as follows:

"Credentials - to compile records of chapter delegates from credentials filed in advance by mail; to verify the size of chapter delegations; to chair the meetings of the Convention Credentials Committee; to present the Credentials Committee report to the Convention; and to present complete records for any roll call vote at the Convention or National Council.

"Housing - to find adequate housing for the maximum number of delegates anticipated. He is empowered to find either private or public university housing as is available and is empowered to complete contractual arrangements for said housing.

"Literature - to coordinate literature production before the Convention, arrange permits for literature sale beforehand, set up committees to handle sales of literature at the Convention, and make certain that the literature is safely stored at all times.

"Steering Committee - to coordinate organization of workshops arranged before and during the Convention, to coordinate writing of resolutions, to chair meetings of the Convention Steering Committee, and to present the agenda report at the Convention.

"Records Secretary - to make sure that all resolutions and amendments are secure and in proper order at all meetings, that minutes are kept and secured at all times, and that facilities for mimeographing resolutions and ballots be secured in advance.

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"Convention Coordinator - to secure rooms for all functions and necessary equipment (projectors etc.) to serve as information and announcement coordinator and to direct information and questions to the proper secretary or staff. MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

"Steve Halliwell presented this proposal in response to the discussion at the beginning of the Convention over the credentials problem and in order to provide a means for organizing future conventions in a more efficient manner than was available for this Convention. 1116H

"Be it resolved that the NIC be authorized to take up any complaints formally made by vote of a chapter, regarding the editorial style or other policies of NLN, and that any such complaints should they be widespread shall be taken up by the next National Council.

"Be it resolved that the National Council authorize the inclusion of letters to the editor and encourage the publication of theoretical articles and replies to them on a regular basis in NLN.

"The NC, concerned over problems in both lack of familiarity with Robert's Rules of Order and the need for better ways of conducting business created a standing committee mandated to look into finding alternate ways of conducting business meeting other than Robert's Rules of Order. The committee will keep the membership of SDS informed through NLN during the year. Three people were appointed to this committee: Jeff Segal, Bob Speck, and Robin Hunter. 69C

"Elections

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

"The NC confirmed the appointments of Steve Halliwell as assistant national secretary and Bob Gottlieb as assistant inter-organizational secretary. ROBERT GOTTLIEB N.Y.

"It was decided to reconstitute the National Administrative Committee as a 10 member body with the three secretaries ex-officio (non-voting) members and seven members

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electd by the NC at-large from the Chicago area. Out of these seven, no more than three can be full-time staff members.

IND  
"Those elected were: Mike James/Jean Tepperman, John Rossen, Todd Gittlin, Jeff Segal, Peter Henig, Earl Silbar, Steve Halliwell. Of these members there are three staff members: Jeff Segal, Peter Henig, and Steve Halliwell. Alternates: Tim McCarthy, Mike Krichenko, Marilyn Buck, and Clark Kissinger. (REAC)

"The REAC consists of the national secretary, ex-officio and non-voting, the REC director, the literature secretary, the education secretary and four members elected by the NC from the Chicago area.

"Those elected were: Peter Henig, Todd Gittlin, Clark Kissinger, and Paul Dunle. Alternates: Bob Ross and Jane Adams."

The "New Left Notes" (supra) on page 7 also contained an article entitled, "Elections." It was indicated in this article that the following individuals were elected to the eight at-large positions on the National Interim Committee (NIC) of the SDS:

1. Jeff Segal <sup>SI</sup>
2. Jeff Shero
3. Mike James
4. Sue Baylet
5. Greg Alvert <sup>ILL IND</sup>
6. John Herst
7. Cathy Wilkerson
8. Steve Halliwell

Alternates: John Veneziale, Mark Kleiman, Paul Shinoff, and Thorne Dreier

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In addition, this article further indicated that the following individuals were elected to the Secretariat of the SDS:

Mike Spiegel - National Secretary  
Bob Pardum - Educational Secretary  
Carl Davidson - Inter-organization Secretary

Additional background information concerning individuals mentioned above is set forth below:

Jane Adams

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [REDACTED] Jane Adams was working at the National Headquarters of the SDS in Chicago, Illinois, as an organizer. b7d

Greg Calvert

[REDACTED] b7d  
At this meeting, Calvert stated that he could not endorse the proposed DCA National Action in Washington, D.C., for August 27-28, 1966, which would include a march on the White House or some other office, for his organization, but he would encourage the local Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP) to support it and that he would personally work in SDS in support of the Action.

[REDACTED] b7d

3

3

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7d

Carl Davidson

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]  
Carl Davidson was National Vice-President of SDS.

b7d

Thorne Dreier

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable  
information in the past, advised that Thorne Dreier  
[REDACTED] was then one of the SDS leaders  
at the University of Texas; that Dreier is not a Marxist  
and that he has no ties with the CP.

b7d

Todd Gitlin

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable  
information in the past, advised [REDACTED]  
that Gitlin was in attendance and a speaker at the  
SDS National Council meeting held in Bloomington, Indiana,  
on September 6 - 9, 1965.

b7d



5

3

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

Mike James

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] Mike James was one of the leaders in Jobs Or Income Now (JOIN), which is the community action organization in the Chicago area of the SDS.

b7d

Clark Kissinger

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Clark Kissinger made arrangements for the appearance of Herbert Aptheker in a panel forum at the University of Wisconsin on March 27, 1963.

b7d

Herbert Aptheker

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Herbert Aptheker, mentioned above, was a member of the CP, USA National Committee in 1963.

b7d

[REDACTED] advised that Clark Kissinger is the former National Secretary of the SDS.

b7d

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Mark Kleiman

[REDACTED] Marc  
Kleiman attended several meetings of the Young  
Socialist Alliance - Los Angeles Branch (YSA-LAB)  
which were held in Los Angeles, California.

Bob Ross

An [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable  
information in the past, advised that the name of  
Robert Ross, [REDACTED] was in possession  
of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago (DCA).

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable  
information in the past, advised that one of the  
main speakers at the May Day Rally Celebration of the  
CP, which was held in Chicago on May 1, 1966, was  
Jeff Segal.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [REDACTED] Jeffrey Segal was the National Draft Resistance Coordinator of the SDS. b7d

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**Andrew Rokochy**

The October-November, 1966, issue of "Progressive Labor," published by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), lists Andrew Rokochy [REDACTED] as the Midwest representative of the PLP. b7d

**Bob Speck**

In the December 30, 1966, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner," a San Francisco daily newspaper, there appeared an article captioned, "Group Asks Resistance to the Draft." Among other things, the article reported Robert Speck as a member-at-large of the National Council of the SDS.

**Cathy Wilkerson**

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] Cathy Wilkerson was the editor of the "New Left Notes." b7d

[REDACTED]

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Attached to this memorandum are characterizations of the following organizations previously mentioned. All sources utilized therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR)

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM)

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago (DCC)

W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)

Young Socialist Alliance - Los Angeles Branch (YSA-LAB)

**CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND  
THE BILL OF RIGHTS**

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Rooms 801-803, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

A third source advised on May 11, 1966, that the original stated purposes for the CCDBR continue to be adhered to, with CRILEY continuing as the motivating force behind the Committee. The Board of Directors, however, now includes many individuals in the religious, educational and labor fields who are not known as CP members.



**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE OF THE STUDENTS  
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1

**APPENDIX**

**PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY**

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based in Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York, and MCRT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine, "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper, and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

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APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT. (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, who was then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1966, WILLIAMS was residing in Peking, China.

This source, in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary

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FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

**REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)**

**2**

allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the non-white races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On January 23, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM.

**APPENDIX**

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
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1

**APPENDIX**

**STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY**

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS  
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1966, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

This source further advised that at a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, the boundary of the Chicago Area was established to include all of Illinois north of Springfield, Illinois, and all of Indiana. At this meeting, TED PEARSON was elected Area Coordinator.

A second source advised on May 9, 1966, that as of May, 1966, TED PEARSON, Chairman of the Youth Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, continued to be the Chicago Area Coordinator of the DCA, and the official headquarters is located at the PEARSON apartment, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The second source advised that there are currently two clubs operating in the Chicago Area, one on the west side and the other on the near north side. The west side club operates a club house known as the West Side Freedom Center at 2908 West Madison Street which is open seven days a week to the teen-agers on the west side.



**SECRET**

## APPENDIX

• 4 •

9

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

**SECRET**

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS  
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)**

**APPENDIX**

**1**

**YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE -  
LOS ANGELES**

On May 5, 1966, a source advised that in February, 1959, an unnamed organization was formed in Los Angeles by youth members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to support the newspaper "Young Socialist" (YS). This organization was formed as a result of the National Conference of Young Socialist Supporters held in Detroit, Michigan, in December, 1958, where a loose national organization was created around the YS with headquarters in New York City.

The organization remained unnamed, although commonly referred to as the Los Angeles Committee of Young Socialist Supporters (LACYSS) until February, 1960, when they adopted the name Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

A second National Conference of YS Supporters was held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at which the national organization YSA was created. The YSA at Los Angeles is an integral part of the national organization and receives its directives from YSA Headquarters in New York City.

The YSA in Los Angeles is actually the youth organization of the SWP and follows the SWP aims and purposes to the letter.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

**APPENDIX**

FBI

Date: 7-17-67

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1836) (P)

SUBJECT: CHANGED  
SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION (SCO), aka  
Center for Radical Research,  
Union of Organizers  
RM  
(OO:CHICAGO)

The title of this case is being marked changed to add Center for Radical Research and Union of Organizers, as literature attached to the enclosed LHM indicated, that the SCO is also referred to by these names.

Re Chicago airtels and LHMs dated 5/11/67 and 6/21/67, both concerning captioned matter.

① Bureau (Enc. 14) (RM)

- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - 100-433754
- 1 - 100-439048

1 - Atlanta (RM) (Enc. 1)

1 - 100-5713

3 - New Haven (RM) (Enc. 3)

2 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

14 - Chicago

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - 105-16238

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

CCS/cac:cah

(24)

ENCLOSURE

62 AUG 3 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

NOT RECORDED  
102 JUL 27 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-106364-3

b7c

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DATE FORW: 7/16/67  
HOW FORW: 7/16/67  
BY: [REDACTED]

DATE FORW: 7/16/67  
HOW FORW: 7/16/67  
BY: [REDACTED]

DATE FORW: 7/16/67  
HOW FORW: 7/16/67  
BY: [REDACTED]

DATE FORW: 7/16/67  
HOW FORW: 7/16/67  
BY: [REDACTED]

CG 157-1836

1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - [REDACTED]  
1 - 100-  
1 - 157-1447  
1 - 100-40703  
1 - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C.  
(JOIN)  
(LADO)  
(CCCO)  
[REDACTED]

CG 157-1886

Enclosed for the Bureau are 14 copies of the LMI concerning the SCO. Copies of this LMI are being distributed as noted below for information of Atlanta and New York.

The sources utilized in the enclosed, in order of appearance are as follows:

[REDACTED]

b1

Based on the information provided by source [REDACTED] above, the attached LMI is being classified Confidential since unauthorized disclosure of this information could conceivably compromise the future effectiveness of the sources.

Where no local channelization is reflected for individuals or groups referred to in the enclosed, they are being indexed.

The Special Agent who observed the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) demonstration before the Federal Building, Chicago, in August, 1966, was [REDACTED]

b7c





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

157-1886

Chicago, Illinois  
July 17, 1967

SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION (SCO)  
RACIAL MATTER

Reference is made to the following prior communications in this matter:

Chicago memorandum dated May 11, 1967, captioned,

"SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION (SCO)  
RACIAL MATTERS

DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO  
FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) -  
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP  
CONFERENCE (SCLC),  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
RACIAL MATTERS"

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)  
DATE 5/31/77  
Coffass

Chicago memorandum dated June 21, 1967, captioned,

"SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION (SCO)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C"

Attached to this memorandum, as pages fifteen through twenty two, are copies of literature provided during [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past. Note that this literature refers to the SCO also as the Center for Radical Research and the Union of Organizers. The literature is b7d

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

EX-100-6080  
ON 3/23/77 led/ea

100-1139048-

ENCLOSURE

RE: SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION (SCO)

explanatory of the origin and scope of the activities of SCO. Pages eighteen through nineteen contain literature similar in content to that attached to referenced memorandum of May 11, 1966, is entitled however, "Center for Radical Research", rather than SCO.

A review of the literature which is attached reflects that a number of individuals and organizations are referred to as having been instrumental in the organization and founding of SCO. Set forth below is identifying and/or subversive information regarding certain of these individuals.

Bill Briggs (Reverend William Briggs)

Briggs is a white male, Pastor of the Warren Avenue Congregational Church, 3101 West Warren Avenue, Chicago. He is director of the East Garfield Park Community Organization, a group set up originally on Chicago's west side under the auspices of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) as a part of the Chicago Freedom Movement. SCLC Headquarters in Chicago are located at the Warren Avenue Congregational Church.

Renee Davis

In February, 1966, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and is employed at the offices of Jobs or Income Now (JOIN). The temporary offices of JOIN at that time were located at 5847 Winthrop Avenue, Chicago, due to a fire at permanent JOIN offices at 1100 West Ainslie, Chicago. b7d

[REDACTED] an agency which collects intelligence-type data in the Chicago area, advised in March, 1967, that Renee Davis, also known as Renard Davis, affiliated with JOIN, spoke at a meeting in Chicago early in March, 1967, the meeting in part sponsored by SCLC. During this speech, in connection with an urban renewal project on Chicago's south side, Davis had stated "if you can't stop urban renewal, you may have to burn the buildings down." b7d

RE: SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION (SCO)

Concerning JOIN it should be noted that this organization is the Community Action Project of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Chicago.

A characterization of SDS is attached to this report.

Richard Flacks

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a protest demonstration held during August, 1966, before the Federal Building in Chicago. The demonstration was under SDS sponsorship and one of the speakers at this demonstration was Richard Flacks, identified as a Professor at the University of Chicago.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted] that Richard Issac Flacks was at a meeting sponsored by the Youth Commission, New York State Communist Party, in January, 1958, in New York City. [redacted] that Flacks had been a member of the Labor Youth League (LYL) at Brooklyn College, New York, before his graduation from this school in June, 1958. b7d

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Curtis Hayes

[redacted] advised that a Curtis Hayes, 1515 East 69th Street, [redacted] been arrested during 1961 in McComb, Mississippi, in connection with a demonstration there at that time. The source continued that in 1963 Hayes, identified as a Field Secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was arrested in Greenwood, Mississippi, for inciting to riot. According to this source Hayes was subsequently found not guilty of this crime. b7d

RE: SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION (SCO)

Herman Jenkins

[REDACTED] advised the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation Office during October, 1966, that earlier that month a Herman Jenkins, 2847 West Warren Boulevard, a member of the East Garfield Park Community Organization, had been arrested during the course of a rent strike held under the auspices of this organization. The strike was on behalf of tenants of an alleged slum building and Jenkins was arrested in the process of moving the furniture of an evicted tenant back into the building. b7d

Obed Lopez

[REDACTED] advised in early 1966 that Lopez is a male Mexican who entered the United States in February, 1967, and continues in an alien status at this time. b7d

Lopez was arrested by officers of the Chicago Police Department in August, 1966, when Chicago Police officers answered a call of "making fire bombs". Lopez was found on the scene with a gallon glass container of gasoline. He was charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest but these charges were later dismissed. The source also identified Lopez as a former "Chairman, Chicago Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, (FPCC).

A characterization of the FPCC, both Chicago and National, is being attached to this memorandum.

Staughton Lynd

The April 18, 1967, edition of the "Chicago Daily News", a daily Chicago newspaper, described Lynd as a Yale University professor and violent protestor against the Viet Nam war.

The article stated that Lynd had taken an unauthorized "peace mission" trip to Hanoi, North Viet Nam, during 1966, as a result of which he temporarily lost his U.S. passport.

RE: SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION (SCO)

Further, the "Chicago Sun Times," a daily newspaper, edition of March 27, 1966, contained an article relating to an anti-Viet Nam War affair held early in March, 1966, in Chicago. Lynd was in Chicago to participate in this affair, and reported stated while here that he had recently applied for membership in the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America.

[REDACTED]

b7C

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, both local and national, as well as a characterization of the John Reed Club is attached to this memorandum. The AYD has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Al Raby

Raby is convenor of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCCO), an umbrella-type collection of some 35-40 contributing local civil rights groups. Together with SCLC, the CCCCOC comprises the major portion of the Chicago Freedom Movement.

[REDACTED] advised that Al Raby, at that time a well-known activist in civil rights, had met recently with representatives of the Illinois Communist Party Negro Commission. This meeting had taken place with knowledge on Raby's part that this leadership had been active for a number of years in the local civil rights movement primarily from a "left position."

b7d



RE: SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION (SCO)

During this contact, the representatives of the Negro Commission had desired to discuss with Raby the pace of the civil rights movement locally, as well as the entire national civil rights movement, to exchange opinions and discuss how Raby's position in the Negro community as well as the civil rights movement could be strengthened. After some discussion Raby was favorable to some of the suggestions made, particularly to the effect that Negro community leaders should frequently have philosophical discussions directed toward a long range approach to Negro goals. Raby reportedly stated he was the "cleanest" civil rights leader locally, that he had no background in or relations with the "left" and insisted on keeping his reputation as such.

Richard Rothstein

[REDACTED]

b7d

Further, the "SDS Bulletin", issue number three, November, 1965, contains an article authored by Rothstein in which he is identified as an organizer for JOIN, the Community Action Group of SDS in Chicago.

Frank Soracco

On November 8, 1966 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that Soracco had been in Selma, Alabama, during the racial disturbances there over the period January, 1966 - April, 1966. At that time Soracco was known as a field worker for SNCC. [REDACTED] described Soracco as a "militant" in the civil rights movement, continuing that in the arrests for unlawful assembly in Selma, Soracco had been leading groups of Negro demonstrators involved.

b7d

**RE: SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION (SCO)**

[REDACTED] above, advised that Frank Soracco, a white male affiliated locally with SCLC, was present at a meeting of the Union of Organizers held at the Urban Training Center, 40 North Ashland Avenue, recently. b7c

Organizations which have not been referred to previously and which appear in the literature attached to this memorandum include LADO and SWAP. LADO is the Latin American Defense Organization, founded during the summer of 1966 to help Chicago residents of Latin American descent. SWAP is the Student Woodlawn Aid Project, a University of Chicago - Hyde Park Area student assistance program.

Copies of this memorandum are being provided locally to the Office of the United States Attorney and United States Secret Service, both Chicago; and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "it is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS  
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

This source further advised that at a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, the boundary of the Chicago Area was established to include all of Illinois north of Springfield, Illinois, and all of Indiana. At this meeting, TED PEARSON was elected Area Coordinator.

A second source advised on May 9, 1966, that as of May, 1966, TED PEARSON, Chairman of the Youth Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, continued to be the Chicago Area Coordinator of the DCA, and the official headquarters is located at the PEARSON apartment, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The second source advised that there are currently two clubs operating in the Chicago Area, one on the west side and the other on the near north side. The west side club operates a club house known as the West Side Freedom Center at 2908 West Madison Street which is open seven days a week to the teen-agers on the west side.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT T. PER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABE obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.



APPENDIX

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,  
CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised in October, 1960, that the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed during the summer of 1960 at Chicago, Illinois, under the direct guidance and leadership of RICHARD CRILEY, a member of the State Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

A second source in August, 1960, furnished a leaflet entitled, "What Is Really Happening in Cuba?" distributed by the FPCC in Chicago. The aims and purposes of the FPCC as set forth in this leaflet include the following: "To disseminate the truth, to combat untruth; to publish and distribute factual information which the United States mass media suppresses. In general, to contribute to foundations for peace, friendship, and understanding between ourselves and the Cuban people." The leaflet reflects the FPCC plans to accomplish these aims: "By mailing of informational bulletins; organizing public meetings and forums; providing speakers, movies, and slides for meetings of interested organizations, placing ads in newspapers; to visit Cuba and see for themselves what conditions really are."

A third source advised on March 9, 1961, that there has been no activity of the FPCC in Chicago since late November, 1963, and for all intents and purposes the organization is defunct.

The mailing address for the FPCC, Chicago Chapter, is Post Office Box 4474, Chicago 80, Illinois.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

RE: SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY  
ORGANIZATION (SCO)

APPENDIX

THE JOHN REED CLUB

Concerning the John Reed Club, the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following:

"1. Cited as organization 'whose affiliation with the Communist Party is clear beyond dispute.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, Page 10).

Sometime in mid-winter of 1966, after much summer marching, a group of us all over the city were busy having weekend and weeklong staff and organizational workshops and seminars trying to recharge ourselves enough to regain whatever was lost with the season.

Somewhere in the midst of all that a few organizations decided to start local organizing schools which would recruit local people and train them to be organizers, at which time they would become staff of that organization. Those organizations were JOIN, who got their school off the ground very smoothly; SIAP which finally got off the ground about mid-February.

Anyway, to make a long story short, I (Curtis Hayes) met with Renee Davis sometime near the first week of January and learned that he had been talking with people (organizers) about the possibilities of an organizer's school for, of and by the entire poor community.

During the month four or five people: Renee Davis, Al Raby, Frank Sarrocco, Herman Jenkins, Curtis Hayes and maybe a few other people began meeting with staffs around the city "talking it up" to everyone who "smelled" like any kind of a "radical indigenous organizer". From those small meetings the first group of organizers met, the first group of people interested in research met and the first group of people interested in curriculum development met. The organizers meeting discussed the organizer's school idea and felt that it was needed and would support it. That group became known as the Union of Organizers. After that meeting ended a group of people who wanted to discuss and plan further met in the home of Reverend Bill Briggs. The following people were present: Al Raby, Herman Jenkins, Bill Briggs, Renee Davis, Rich Rothstein, Frank Sarrocco, Oped Lopez, Curtis Hayes and Mr. and Mrs. Staughton Lynd, Vincent Harding, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Neal--who were visiting to see if they wanted to come to Chicago and work with the school.

At that meeting the feeling was that (1) that group should be expanded to include someone from the union representative of the entire poor community; (2) that this group would act as a temporary Agenda Committee (until one was elected by the union at large) which would assume the responsibility of setting the school up. (See brochure on School for Organizers).

The meeting of university professors, students and the like interested in research began planning timetables and research assignments to carry out a "radical research project for the school. That group has become known as the research committee -- the program is called the "Center for Radical Research". (See brochure on Center for Radical Research).

The Curriculum group met calling itself the Curriculum Committee. They decided to do two "dry runs" in Lado and the Concerned Parents of Woodlawn. These "dry runs" would hopefully give us an idea of what it means to train people to be "professionals". (See suggested curriculum for the school for organizers).

To date there have been six (6) union meetings, nine (9) agenda committee meetings, about five (5) research committee meetings, and one (1) seminar that lasted about two weeks, and numerous staff and curriculum meetings.



## SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION: Development of Curriculum

One of the hopes of the School is that as experienced organizers begin to teach new organizers what they have tried, a curriculum on organizing can be put together. Some work has already begun in developing such a curriculum.

About ten papers have been written, by various people, on organizing issues and techniques. They are written at a high school level and can be used to supplement the oral curriculum. Insufficient money has prevented us from printing these papers to date, but we expect they will be available by the first session of the School in July.

The staff of the Latin American Defense Organization served as "guinea pigs" for the school. A large number of sessions were held in the Spanish community to "test" some of the organizers as teachers and to develop some specific materials for teaching. The sessions included meetings on history of the movement, tenant union organizing, urban renewal, fund raising, the political machine, welfare organizing and others. These sessions provided us with many helpful ideas for the three month training program to be launched.

We need the union to have a full discussion of curriculum before trying to pull anything together. Of course, the curriculum will constantly change as the school gets more and more sophisticated, but the union should indicate the basic orientation that should be taken in the curriculum for the first school in Englewood.

pool our collective experience and knowledge as organizers in order to, along to now organizers what has been learned. The expression of this purpose is the aim of each of Community Organiza. School is at the center of the union.

To gather information for the curriculum of the School and to provide needed facts about city politics, government and private power, a second project has also been established...the Center for Radical Research. The research center is seen as a place where people who are not able to organize in the ghetto are able to make a useful contribution to our movement. The Center hopes to be able to provide a full time research staff to the movement.

This summer, beginning June 13, the Center will involve about 75 student volunteers in a research program that will (1) develop a manual for organizers in the city about resources that organizers can draw upon; (2) research specific questions supplied by organizers--such as the names, addresses and jobs of the precinct captains in a certain ward or the names and addresses of the owners of certain buildings. In addition, the Center will run seminars for these students and any member of the union wishing to attend on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. We are calling these seminars the "free university" because the courses are on the Vietnam war, organizing the university, the real picture of a political machine and other topics that don't get taught in established colleges or high schools.

The Center will be using the facilities of Ida Hoyes Hall at the University of Chicago this summer. (1212 East 59th St.)

It is possible that the Center can become more than a provider of facts and information to the movement. It can stimulate campus organization to support community organizations and the organization of certain professional people who are "inside" the institutions we seek to change--people working for the welfare, urban renewal, corporation counsel, and police departments. Such organization of city employees could provide useful intelligence about what is happening inside city government.

The staff in the Center is responsible to the Agenda Committee of the Union of Organizers.

#### Housing Report

To date, free housing has been obtained for 30 students for the entire summer.

Housing has been received for the 15 students who will be studying research methods for 4 days.

At least 20 spaces are now provided in apartments with rent ranging from \$30/month to \$45/month. Housing is still needed for about 20 students. If anyone has contacts, see that they are given to Sue Munaker.

Persons contacted are on mailing lists of CDS, CCCO, Women for Peace and the Hyde Park Kenwood VOICES. In all cases the only contact was through a newsletter mailing. Women for Peace made phone calls to Hyde Park members who were likely to be interested. Dick Flacks made two announcements at CDS meetings. The most follow up was with CCCO. A mailing was made to 300 volunteers, followed by phone calls to all who received mailings. This was very profitable and will probably be done with the volunteer list from SAHE beginning this weekend. It is my hope that 3/4 of the participants in the Center's Free University project this summer will be in free housing.

THE CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT  
-----  
The Chicago Freedom Movement is organizing this spring -- but not marches now, nor demonstrations nor boycotts. The need now is to build institutions of organized power within the ghettos in order to insure an open and humane Chicago.

A Union of Organizers -- people already working and living with the Negro, Spanish and white poor in Chicago -- has developed the SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION. Its program is designed to recruit, train and place twenty to thirty new organizers in communities throughout the city every three months beginning July 1967.

The teachers will include organizers from all parts of the city, people with two to three years experience as Community workers. The students will be members of existing community and ghetto organizations or residents of the communities selected for organizing. Also some college students and church and union people who are interested and potentially capable organizers. The school is developing its own teaching tools on organizing: visual aids, tapes, movies, papers and pamphlets in addition to the verbal information on such things as how to set up a community supported newspaper, how to develop a tenant-landlord contract, and how to organize people around any of the urgent issues viable in the ghetto (e.g.: urban renewal, schools, consumer problems.)

The curriculum of the School will be divided into sessions varying in length from one day to two weeks, covering specific areas such as types of organizations, a definition of the role of an organizer, strategies and tactics, history of the movement and the organizer's role within it, a study of Chicago's unique political machine, methods of financing a community organization, etc.

Students attending each three month session will be approximately twenty to thirty in number, drawn primarily from existing community organizations but including a limited number of ex-students and "outsiders" who are judged to be capable organizers. Each student would agree to work in a designated community for at least one year after completing the seminar.

The School is more a concept than an actual structure. It will move with the students and relocate each term in the community that has been selected. Students will find weekend and part-time employment in the area to support themselves and also as a way to become known in the area and to get to know it well. After the three month seminar, on-the-job training will be continually available to each student on an individual basis as he begins his work as an organizer.

The call for help going out to college students is not primarily one asking them to become students in the School -- rather, it is to recruit them for the CENTER FOR RADICAL RESEARCH.

The effective organizer here in Chicago needs a lot of obscured "hard information" about welfare law, urban renewal practices and plans, the rights of a citizen when arrested, the size and scope and actual availability of city and federal services and so on. This research function is a vital one and this is the area where college students and professors with communicative and analytical skills can contribute most effectively.

IF STUDENTS AND PROFESSORS ARE AT ALL SERIOUS ABOUT PARTICIPATING IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN CHICAGO, NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE THEIR SKILLS AVAILABLE.

(over)

It is for this purpose that a staff of individuals working with the Chicago Freedom Movement has developed the Center for Radical Research, a Free University to be centered near the University of Chicago and in full operation this summer. In addition to coordinating and assisting those students and professors actively involved in the actual task of gathering and collating this widely scattered information, Movement leaders will be offering seminars in the history of the common man and in other areas relevant to radical organization.

Right now and through the summer, a great deal of help and energy is needed for work on projects such as the following: details of Illinois electoral law and how to use it, a condensed and easy-to-read guide to welfare laws, tenant housing information, a guide to the exact terms of urban renewal laws, a description of all the health services available in the city and how to utilize them, a description of legal aid opportunities for the poor, and a number of others. From this research will evolve a manual for organizers, a comprehensive guide to otherwise-unavailable information, and a small library to be duplicated in each community with information on race relations, poverty, history and government in the form of movies, film strips, pamphlets and papers.

Other research is directed to meet the immediate needs of the communities: projects to establish the identities of elusive landlords, getting a feeling of the attitudes of certain elements within the power structure of a particular community toward the present and imminent urban renewal, and identifying some of the all-too-powerful precinct captains within a ward.

The research division needs help now and for its large-scale effort this summer. The time and effort you can offer to the Chicago Freedom Movement and to the School of Community Organization is invaluable to them--and can mean the difference between a successful or futile effort to change this city.

For more detailed information and for an enthusiastic response to your interest, contact:

UC Student Activities Office: MI 3-0800, ext. 3591

or stop by the office in Ida Hayes Hall, 1212 E. 59th St.

**Urban Renewal:** Requirements of the law to undertake an urban renewal project. What legal procedures have been established in cases attempting to test these requirements? What points of law remain to be tested? The requirements for relocation? The city's urban renewal agency: who is the planner? The designates the committees? Who sets the priorities? A graph is needed of the present structure of the urban renewal department.

**Current Urban Renewal:** A study of projects now underway in the city. A description of the meaning of Chicago's "Comprehensive Plans"

**Public Housing: Organizer's Manual.** Guide to rules and regulations for living in CHA buildings. Organization of the authority. Requirements of rent, duties of CHA guards, visiting list, racial discrimination, and plans for new buildings.

**Mortgage Redlining:** Blacklisted neighborhoods in which mortgages and insurance can't be obtained; how the discussion to blacklist is made, and the effects.

**Tax assessment:** Comparison of assessed valuation to real value of different kinds of property.

**Chicago Housing Association:** History, Budget, activities and plans of this rehabilitation program.

**Home Loan and Rehabilitation Manual:** Guide to federal loan and grant programs. Who are they for? How is money made available?

**History of Chicago segregation:** The development of the ghetto traced through real estate discussions.

**Current Housing Organizer's Manual:** Specific ways to handle housing problems in Chicago.

**Land ownership:** Study of the concentration of ownership and identification of the major landlords in designated ghetto communities.

**Model Cities:** Progress study of the new Model Cities program; Chicago's plans compared to those of other cities; description of how model cities program works.

**Relocation:** Study of a new area one year before the relocation by population sample to show the eventual effects of relocation.

**Public Aid Housing Policy:** Present practices of county public aid department for recipients: interpretation, needs, requests.

## STRUCTURE OF POLITICAL POWER

**Political Money:** Study of Chicago area contributions to national campaign funds in 1964 and 1966 for the Democratic and Republican parties. Also contributions to Mayor Daley.

**Commissioners and Aldermen:** How the private interests of the economic and business community and city councilmen, who their business interests is. If the city is a client, document the arrangements.

(continued)



Research tasks, 1967

Conflict of Interests: Describe this law and the precedents in this area.

City Council Report: Prepare regular reports on major city council activities and decisions as they happen.

Precinct captains: Identify the name, occupation and residence of all democratic precinct captains in designated wards.

Ward zoning histories. Study zoning changes and their sponsors for the last twenty years on a ward by ward basis.

Taxes: Study of impact of each local and state tax by social class.

Judiciary: Political biographies of judges and magistrates. The same study for state's attorney and lawyers in the corporation counsel's office. List of judges favorable to the movement.

Executive branch of the City Government: Department by department, outline available patronage jobs, who holds the job, the money paid in salary and the various job descriptions.

War Money: Calculate approximately amount of money leaving Chicago in taxes going to support the war. Prepare a paper on alternative to how money could be used.

Demographic Ward Studies: Short political biographies of state senators Charles Chow, and Richard Newhouse, and alderman Sammy Rayner and William Cousins.

Diagram of the Democratic Party. A chart of the decision making structure of the political machine with written explanations.

### HEALTH

Title 19 Manual: Organizer's Guide to securing benefits of Aid to the Medically Indigent. (Medicaid) program.

Ambulance: Ambulance services in the city: how to summon them and how each works.

Neighborhood Health Facilities: For each neighborhood studied: where poor residents go for services, and who is the clientele of nearby hospitals. Details of availability of free or cheap care from nearby facilities.

Mental Health Guide: Survey of state hospitals and centers, what goes on inside, conditions of payment.

### EDUCATION

Budget breakdown: Per pupil expenditures, by school.

Federal money: Uses of Elementary and Secondary Act money in Chicago.

Building Program: Analysis of School Board's building program by neighborhood correlated with actual needs.

Parents Groups: Strength of PTA's around the city and survey of local school-protest groups.

(continued)

Labor and the Democratic Party: History of Labor's relationship with the party and its importance. What labor leaders hold party positions?

Negroes: Statistics of Negro membership in local unions and identification of Negro local union caucuses.

Guide to part time employment: Survey of all part-time work available in the city at \$2/hour or better.

### POLICE

Staff: Identification of patrolmen and officers for certain designated stations by name and badge number.

Harassment: Function of the subversive squad, relationship to local stations and to narcotics and other squads, use of wire tapping, cooperation with right-wing and neighborhood leaders. Size of staff and budget, names of chief officers, "friendly" police officers, picture taking of movement people, illegal detentions, phony raids, etc.

Internal Investigation Division: Description of the dept. How are complaints of police brutality processed and also, descriptions of purposes and personnel of Human Relations dept. of police department.

### WELFARE

IUPAE: List of case workers belonging to the independent union of public aid employees by district office.

Organizer's Manual: simplified guide to welfare law and administration practices

Recipients: Identify by area the list of recipients for areas in which welfare unions are functioning.

### COMMUNICATIONS

Media in the City. Structure of control and ownership of TV, radio and press in Chicago.

Scoops: Study of exposes for the last four years to determine patterns by newspapers and individual journalists. Which of the four papers are responsible for the scoops. List of journalists with the "best" politics.

### CONSUMERS

Credit Manual: Guide to credit law and to credit practices. How organizers can help defend victims. Rundown of current legislative proposals in Springfield and Washington.

Profit in the Slums: An objective look at the finances of selected slum properties.

### PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Rapid Transit: Progress report on plans to use bond issue money for rapid transit.

To:

☐ Director

Attn: Selective Service Desk Unit

Special Investigative Division

☐ SAC

(att)

Title

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

### ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign Reassign

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Attached are two issues of "New Left Notes",  
Volume 2, # 26, issued of 7/10/67. These  
copies do not have to be retained for  
evidentiary purposes.

Encl. 2

REGISTERED

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Return serials

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Send Serials

to

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Submit report by

☐ Type

SAC

W. J. BROWN

See reverse side

Office

Chicago

9-115

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)

DATE: 7/26/67

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL, STUDENTS FOR A  
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)  
IS - C

ReBulet 7/24/67.

In reBulet the Chicago Office was instructed that the Bureau be furnished copies of issues of the "New Left Notes" subsequent to the date of April 17, 1967, which dealt with the anti-draft programs of SDS and also its policy.

In connection with the above, the Chicago Office has secured three additional copies of the "NLN" dated July 10, 1967, which concerns itself with the SDS National Convention held on June 25-30, 1967, and the SDS National Council meeting held on July 1-2, 1967. These copies of the "NLN" are being sent at this time as this issue sets forth information in detail concerning the current SDS anti-draft program and also its future policies and activities. Therefore, it is felt that the Bureau would be desirous of having this information. Routing slips have been attached to the aforementioned issues of "NLN" designating two copies to the attention of the Selective Service Desk Unit, Special Investigative Division, and one issue has been designated to the attention of the Internal Security Section, Room 932, 9th and D. These copies do not have to be retained for evidentiary purposes.

Chicago is presently reviewing pertinent issues of "NLN" as instructed in reBulet and the information desired will be forwarded by separate communication.

(2) - Bureau (Encl. 3) (RM)  
1 - Chicago  
ELS:mab  
(3)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-41

EX-115

JUL 28 1967

U.S. GOVERNMENT  
PRINTING OFFICE

14-006

8-1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

REGISTERED

Date: July 26, 1967

To: Director, FBI (100-439048)

From: Legat, Ottawa (100-1575) (P)

Subject: COMINFIL STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC  
SOCIETY

Rebulet to Ottawa 5-29-67.

It would be appreciated if this office could be  
advised whether any pertinent data has been developed by  
Kansas City in this matter.

3 - Bureau  
1 cc - Kansas City  
1 - OTT  
MLI:jhc  
(4)

*Let to Legat, cc to  
KC, 9/2/67 B*

*100-93* REC-61 100-439048-2083  
EX-101

14 JUL 31 1967

INT. SEC.



Legat, Ottawa (100-1575)

8/3/67

Director, FBI (100-439048)

1 - [REDACTED] b7c

COMINFIL  
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY - *crk*

*21*

[REDACTED] b1

No additional information has been developed concerning this matter.

Kansas City immediately furnish the results of your inquiry, in a form suitable for dissemination, to the Bureau.

2 - Kansas City

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit - *D. J. J. C.*

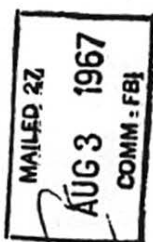
BAW:jes  
(7)

NOTE:

[REDACTED] b1

SI-109

son \_\_\_\_\_  
Loach \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
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*CDB/BW*

REC 46/

*BW*  
6080 11 AUG 4 1967

51 AUG 10 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*led/ps 3/23/77*

*100-10718-502*  
**CHANGED TO**

*14-2941-11*

AUG 15 1967  
                    

*C*

F B I

Date: 6-23-67

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)  
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-40342) (P)  
 SUBJECT: STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING  
 COMMITTEE (SNCC)  
 IS - MISCELLANEOUS  
 OO: ATLANTA

Enclosed for the Bureau are 14 copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above. Information copies are being furnished Atlanta, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. A copy of the LHM is being furnished the USA, U. S. Secret Service, INS, Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston.

[REDACTED] telephoned the Chicago Office requesting an interview. SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] on 6/20/67. b7D b7C

- (6) - Bureau (Encls. 14) (RM)  
 1 - 100-439048 (Encl. 1) (SDS)  
 1 - 100-138315 (Encl. 1) (VIDEM)  
 1 - 14-2950 (CHICAGO ANTI-DRAFT COMMITTEE)  
 2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (100-6488) (RM)  
 2 - Los Angeles (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)  
 2 - San Francisco (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)  
 7 - Chicago  
 1 - 157-413  
 1 - [REDACTED] b7C  
 1 - 100-40903 (SDS)  
 1 - 100-42717 (VIDEM) b7C  
 1 - [REDACTED]  
 1 - 14-188 (CHICAGO ANTI-DRAFT COMMITTEE) -

ENCLOSURE

DEH:mlb  
 (19)

56 JUL 13 1967

58 AUG 14 1967

NOT RECORDED

199 JUL 5 1967



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Chicago, Illinois  
JUNE 23, 1967

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE (SNCC)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated  
June 20, 1967, captioned as above.



Pran is the leader of the Students for a  
Democratic Society (SDS), IIT Chapter, which has a  
total of five students involved in SDS activities.

The SDS is characterized in the attached  
appendix page.

This document contains neither recommendations nor  
conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It  
is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation  
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are  
not to be distributed outside your agency.

15  
ENCLOSURE

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE (SNCC)

[REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED]

b7d

At approximately 7:00 PM, on June 16, 1967, he observed approximately 30 police in the immediate vicinity of Herman Hall. [REDACTED]

Peter Pran opened the conference by introducing several people including Joyce Brown, Administrative Director, Chicago Branch of SNCC who then generally presided over the session, and at the meeting 30 to 35 people were in attendance of which four were white and the remainder Negroes. Several were females and one woman brought her baby who cried throughout the session and generally made it difficult to hear the speakers. The discussion concerned the usual anti-draft and anti-Viet Nam diatribe. All of those present appeared to be above draft age.

Three white males spoke and introduced themselves as students of the University of California, Berkeley as well as members of the Draft Resistance Organization. They claimed their club had 1,500 members in the California area. They asserted that in October, 1967



STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE (SNCC)

all of the members are going to meet in Berkeley and  
have a mass burning of their draft cards.

[REDACTED]

b7d

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished  
the United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, Chicago  
Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois, and  
Immigration and Naturalization Service, Chicago.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

FBI

Date: 8/1/67

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E L \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-433048)  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903)  
SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)  
SEDITION  
OO: CHICAGO

Re Chicago airtel to the Director dated 7/26/67,  
with no copies for Milwaukee or Boston.

The "New Left Notes" dated 7/24/67, Volume 2,  
Number 27, page 1, contained an article captioned "Draft Conf."  
This article read as follows:

"There is going to be a national conference for  
draft resistance organizers in Madison, Wisconsin from  
August 11 to August 13. The purpose of the conference is  
to provide a chance for all those people around the country  
who have been actively working with draft resistance to have  
a personal exchange of ideas and experiences. There is no  
intention of having any type of national coordinating body  
come out of this. The program for the Conference is being  
set up by the Boston Draft Resistance Group and some people  
in SDS. We in Madison are providing the physical facilities.  
We will be passing on more information about it in the near  
future, as it is only in the planning stage now. If you have  
questions, ideas, plans, etc., contact the Clearing House or  
EDRU, 138 River, Cambridge, Massachusetts."

- ③ - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Milwaukee (RM)  
2 - Boston (RM)  
1 - San Francisco (Info.) (RM)  
1 - Chicago

EX-115

REC-63

ELS:flk  
(9)

AUG 2 1967

Approved: [Signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

CG 100-40903

In view of Assistant Attorney General J. WALTER YEAGLEY's letter dated 7/17/67, it is requested that the Bureau give consideration to instruct the Milwaukee Office to provide informant coverage of the conference being set up by the Boston Draft Resistance Group (BDRG) mentioned above to ascertain if the SDS has representatives at this conference and/or has initiated any action against the Selective Service System which would be in violation of the Sedition statutes. This request is being made of the Bureau inasmuch as Chicago is not in possession of any information indicating that an active investigation is being conducted by the Boston or Milwaukee Offices relative to the BDRG.

Boston and Milwaukee suairtel <sup>to Bureau & Chicago</sup> immediately any information in possession of their offices indicating that such an investigation should not be conducted.

100-439048-2087

**CHANGED TO**

100-439048-5-28

NOV 28 1967

alter/normal



Routing Slip  
FD-4 (Rev. 1-26-66)

8/3/67

To:

BU 100-439548

☒ Director

FILE CG 100-40903

Att.: SELECTIVE SERVICE DESK

INTEL, SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE

☐ SAC DEVISION Title

☐ ASAC (RM)

COMINTIL, STUDENTS FOR

☐ Supv.

A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

Re:

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Open Case

☐ Assign Reassign

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Bring file

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Call me

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Correct

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Deadline

☐ Return file

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Return serials

☐ Delinquent

☐ Search and return

☐ Discontinue

☐ See me

☐ Expedite

☐ Send Serials

☐ File

to

☐ For information

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Handle

☐ Submit report by

☐ Initial & return

☐ Type 1.1 1351

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Attached are two copies of "New Left Notes" Volume 2, # 27, issued of 7/24/67. These copies do not have to be retained for evidentiary purposes.

ENCL. 2

REGISTERED

See reverse side

SAC M.H. JOHNSON

Office CHICAGO

42  
AUG 15 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM  
INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Bishop  
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

DATE: August 2, 1967

1 - Liaison  
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan  
1 - [REDACTED] b7C

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Due to the interest of the President in protests concerning United States policy toward Vietnam, we have prepared a summary, copy attached for ready reference, setting forth the current and planned future activity in this matter. High lights of this summary are as follows:

H. Rap Brown, leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, will be the principal speaker at a demonstration at New York City on August 5, 1967, sponsored by the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, which includes members of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party.

A march will be held from St. Paul to Minneapolis, Minnesota, on August 5, 1967, where a rally will be held. A member of the Communist Party and a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, the youth group of the Socialist Workers Party, are included among the speakers at the rally.

The Resistance, a recently formed group to protest the draft, held a demonstration at the Army Induction Center, New York City on July 31, 1967. Thirty-five individuals participated in the demonstration.

Students for a Democratic Society sponsored demonstrations at the Armed Forces Induction Center, Los Angeles, California, on July 31 and August 1, 1967, as protests against the draft and the war in Vietnam. Students for a Democratic Society is a militant youth group which Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, has described as a group the Party has "going for us."

## RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed memorandum to the White House; the Vice President; the Secretary of State; the Secretary of Defense; Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General be approved.

Enclosure  
105-128315

BAW:jes (7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 3, 1967

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

The Communist Party and other organizations are continuing their efforts to force the United States to change its present policy toward Vietnam. There is set forth below a summary of current and planned future activity through which they hope to accomplish this end.

Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee

The Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, the membership of which includes members of the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party, both of which have been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450, is sponsoring a parade and rally at New York City on August 5, 1967. A representative of the Committee announced that the purpose of the demonstration is to protest the war in Vietnam and to support Captain Howard Levy, United States Army, who was court-martialed for refusing to take part in the training of members of the Special Forces, United States Army.

The demonstrators will march from Columbus Circle to Bryant Park where the rally will be held. Lennie Levenson, a member of the Committee and a member of the Communist Party, has announced that H. Rap Brown, Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a militant civil rights group, will be the principal speaker at the rally.

War Parade and Rally

An ad hoc committee has been formed, Minneapolis, Minnesota, to organize a war parade and rally at Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, on August 5, 1967. The parade will begin at the Student Union Building on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota. The demonstrators will march

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

Declassified By  
1482 SSN/jw  
2-10-78

~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE 100-437000

CONFIDENTIAL

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES.  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

to Loring Park, Minneapolis. On the evening of August 5, the rally will be held on the University of Minnesota campus, Minneapolis. Speakers include Leroy Wolins, a member of the Communist Party; David Thorstad, a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, the youth group of the Socialist Workers Party; and Arthur Sternberg, the Chairman of the Minneapolis Chapter of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, a pacifist group. The theme of the rally is "Support our GIs by bringing them home from Vietnam."

The Resistance

The Resistance, a group recently formed to protest the draft, sponsored a demonstration in the vicinity of the United States Army Induction Center, New York City, on July 31, 1967. The 35 demonstrators carried signs reading "Hell No - We Won't Go," "Join the Army - See the Ghetto," and "Don't Evade the Draft - Resist." The demonstrators distributed leaflets urging resistance to the draft.

Students for a Democratic Society

Students for a Democratic Society, San Fernando State College, sponsored demonstrations at the Armed Forces Induction Station, Los Angeles, California, on July 31 and August 1, 1967. On July 31, forty demonstrators picketed near the entrance to the Station. They carried signs protesting the draft and distributed leaflets criticizing it. One demonstrator attempted to enter the Station, but was ejected.

On August 1, 1967, twenty individuals picketed the Station. They distributed leaflets condemning United States policy toward Vietnam. One demonstrator used a loudspeaker to harass Station personnel.

Students for a Democratic Society is a militant youth group which Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, has described as a group the Party has "going for us."

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THE AMERICAN PROTESTING UNITED STATES  
IN VIETNAM

at Long Park, Minneapolis. On the evening of August 5, the rally will be held on the University of Minnesota campus, Minneapolis. Speakers include Leroy Wolins, a member of the Socialist Party; David Thorstad, a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, the youth group of the Socialist Workers Party; and Arthur Sternberg, the Chairman of the Minneapolis Chapter of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, a pacifist group. The theme of the rally is "Support our GIs by bringing them home from Vietnam." (MPtel 7/31 re Spring Mobilization Committee)

The Resistance

The Resistance, a group recently formed to protest the draft, sponsored a demonstration in the vicinity of the United States Army Induction Center, New York City, on July 31, 1967. The 25 demonstrators carried signs reading "Hell No - We Won't Go," "Join the Army - See the Chetto," and "Don't Evade the Draft - Resist." The demonstrators distributed leaflets urging resistance to the draft.

(NYtel 7/31 re The Resistance)

Students for a Democratic Society

Students for a Democratic Society, San Fernando Valley College, sponsored demonstrations at the Armed Forces Induction Station, Los Angeles, California, on July 31 and August 1, 1967. On July 31, forty demonstrators picketed near the entrance to the Station. They carried signs protesting the draft and distributed leaflets criticizing it. One demonstrator attempted to enter the Station, but was ejected.

On August 1, 1967, twenty individuals picketed the Station. They distributed leaflets condemning United States policy toward Vietnam. One demonstrator used a loudspeaker to address Station personnel.

Students for a Democratic Society is a militant group which Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, U.S.A., has described as a group the Party has "going."

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DETERMINATIONS PROTECTING UNITED STATES  
INTERESTS IN VIETNAM

NOTE:

Classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" as some of the information included in this summary comes from sensitive sources, the compromise of which would be detrimental to the U.S.

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the White House; the Vice President; the Secretary of State;  
the Secretary of Defense; Director of the Central Intelligence  
Agency; the Attorney General; the Deputy Attorney General;  
and Assistant Attorneys General Yeagley, Doar and Vinson.

See memo C.D. Brennan to W.C. Sullivan, dated  
8/2/67, captioned as above, prepared by BAW:jcs.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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| REPORTING OFFICE<br><b>CHICAGO</b>                                                          | OFFICE OF ORIGIN<br><b>CHICAGO</b> | DATE<br><b>8-8-67</b>                   | INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD<br><b>5/4 - 7/31/67</b> |
| TITLE OF CASE<br><br><b>COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY</b> |                                    | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>[REDACTED] b7C</b> | TYPED BY<br><b>vmg</b>                       |
|                                                                                             |                                    | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>IS-C</b>        |                                              |

XXXXX REFERENCE: Report of SA **[REDACTED]** dated 5/10/67 at Chicago.

- P\* -

## LEADS

**BOSTON, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, DALLAS, DETROIT, INDIANAPOLIS, LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, OKLAHOMA CITY, PHILADELPHIA, SAN ANTONIO, SAN FRANCISCO - INFORMATION**

Information copies are being furnished above offices as they have sources furnishing pertinent information and there is considerable SDS activity in these divisions.

## CHICAGO

**AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.** Will follow and report activities of the **Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)** both nationally and locally in 90 days.

## ADMINISTRATIVE

The Bureau in Bulet of 9/22/65 instructed that two additional copies of this report be submitted for distribution by the Bureau to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). In addition, the Bureau in Buairtel of 4/26/66 instructed that one copy of this report be furnished to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Chicago, Illinois.

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Individuals mentioned in this report concerning whom subversive characterizations are not included in Section V, were checked through the indices of the Chicago Office and this check was negative or insufficient identifying data was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

This report has been classified [REDACTED] because it contains information furnished by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] which, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness and thereby have an adverse effect on the security of the United States. b7d

INFORMANTS

Source

[REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED]

b1

Location

[REDACTED]

b7d

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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report of: SA [REDACTED] b7C  
date: 8-8-67

Office: Chicago, Illinois

Field Office File #: 100-40903

Bureau File #: 100-439048

title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF  
THE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

summary:

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) maintains its National Offices in Room 206, 1608 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. SDS continues to operate a committee action group called Join Community Union which was formerly known as Jobs or Income Now (JOIN), with offices at 4533 N. Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois. At SDS National Convention held during 6/67 SDS established a Radical Education Centre (REC) which will be the internal education arm of the SDS with offices in Chicago, Illinois. At aforementioned SDS National Convention positions of national president and vice-president were eliminated and present national SDS officers are: MICHAEL SPIEGAL - National Secretary; ROBERT PARDUN - Educational Secretary; CARL DAVIDSON - Inter-Organizational Secretary; STEVE HALLIWELL - Assistant National Secretary; BOB GOTTLIEB - Assistant Inter-Organizational Secretary; and JEFF SEGAL - National Draft Resistance Coordinator. "New Left Notes", SDS publication, dated 6/26/67 reported national SDS membership as being 6,371; however, only 875 members have paid dues since 1/67. Present aims and objectives of SDS which were discussed and adopted at SDS National Convention and at SDS National Council meeting held 7/1-2/67 set forth. National SDS continues to experience financial difficulties. Subversive interests in SDS set forth. Background information regarding SDS officers and other individuals mentioned in this report, where available, set forth.

*Classification retained 1482 SSM/Jan  
3-10-78  
6080 2*

- P\* - j

*led/ls 3/24/77*

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CG 100-40903

DETAILS:    AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

I. PREDICATION

This investigation of the Chicago Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the national organization of the SDS was initiated by the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to determine the extent of Communist Party (CP) infiltration in the SDS and/or if the organization is a special target for infiltration. The FBI is not interested in any of the legitimate activities of the SDS.

The following organizations mentioned in this report, which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are characterized in the appendix section:

Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights  
May 2 Movement  
Progressive Labor Party  
Fair Play for Cuba Committee (Chicago and National)  
Modern Book Store  
Students for a Democratic Society  
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago  
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America  
Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago  
Young Socialist Alliance-Los Angeles Branch  
Young Socialist Alliance

## II. ORGANIZATIONAL DATA

### A. Location - Offices

#### 1. National

On July 31, 1967, source advised that the National Office of the SDS is maintained in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED] b7d

#### 2. Regional

The "New Left Notes" ("NLN"), which is self-described in the masthead as being published weekly by the SDS, in the issue dated July 10, 1967, listed the following regional offices of the SDS:

New York City: 41 Union Square West, New York, New York  
10003 (212) 675-2626.

Niagra Regional Coordinating  
Committee: Post Office Box 57-31, River Campus Station,  
Rochester, New York.

Northern California: 924 Howard Street, San Francisco,  
California (415) 362-7922.

Southern California: Post Office Box 85396, Los Angeles,  
California.

New England: 39 Lee Street, Apartment 3A, Cambridge,  
Massachusetts.

#### 3. Miscellaneous

##### a. Join Community Union, formerly known as Jobs or Income Now (JOIN)

[REDACTED] a source advised that the SDS has b7d  
a community action group which now operates under the name of  
Join Community Union. Source added that the Join Community Union,  
when first organized in the Chicago area, was known as Jobs or  
Income Now and maintains its offices at 4533 North Sheridan  
Road, Chicago, Illinois; that it promotes a community action  
program among the poor, deprived and unemployed persons in the  
Chicago area, and that it continues to be referred to by its  
original name of JOIN.

[REDACTED] b7d

b. Radical Education Centre (REC)

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 26, in the issue dated July 10, 1967, contained an article captioned: "The Next Day - NC - Internal Education." This article read in part as follows:

"This section of the agenda was begun with an oral report from Carl Davidson on the state of SDS internal education and then proceeded to discussion of the proposal for the establishment of a Radical Education Centre.

"The Radical Education Centre (REC) will be the internal education arm of SDS. It will exist for the use of chapters and teacher-organizers and will be responsive to their needs. The following areas will be the responsibility of REC in decreasing order of priorities:

"I. Maintenance and provision of travelling teacher-organizers..."

"II. Steady production and provision of new and relevant literature with emphasis on analytical case studies as a basis for strategy planning.

"III. By establishing relations with radical research agencies such as REP, NACLA, Center for Radical Research, etc., the REC will coordinate and expedite transmission of available data and resource information to chapters and organizers who request assistance.

**"IMPLEMENTATION**

"On advisement of a national Editorial Board, the Radical Education Administrative Committee (REAC) shall approve the program and publication decisions of the REC staff. The REAC shall include the National Secretary Ex-Officio, non-voting, with the REC director, who shall be appointed by the NAC, the Literature Secretary, the Education Secretary, one representative elected by the functioning T-Os, one representative of the REP staff elected by the REP staff, and four members elected by the NC from the Chicago area. The REAC shall meet every other week and shall print its minutes in NLN.



"An Editorial Board on literature program shall receive drafts of all literature under consideration for publication. They will submit written critiques of the usefulness and accuracy as well as the political analysis of manuscripts.

"The Editorial Board shall be composed of chapters from all regions as well as of chapters outside established regions. The mechanisms through which chapters can participate should be decided by the chapters and regions themselves. The Education Secretary and the REC Director are responsible for making sure that this procedure functions. The Editorial Board shall be reconstituted at the December 1967 National Council and at subsequent June and December National Council meetings. This procedure is to be reviewed and, if necessary, changed, by the December, 1967 National Council.

"No chapter may serve two terms on the editorial board until all chapters have served. The December, 1967 NC will evaluate the program of the REC to that date.

"Further editorial influence may be asserted by any member who requests and responds in writing to available manuscripts as they are announced in the REAC minutes.

"A house has been purchased in Chicago. It can quarter library, offices, organizers, a press, and conferences.

"Heavy literature sales and solicited donations will be relied upon for funding of the REC.

"The REC will serve as administrative centre for the internal education program with the literature, research, library, and Teacher-Organizing servicing coming out of a house in Chicago."

**B. SDS National Constitution with  
Constitutional Amendments**

---

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 25, in the issue dated June 26, 1967, set forth the following National Constitution for the SDS:

# NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

(as amended at the 1965 National Convention, Clear Lake, Iowa)

## PREAMBLE

Students for a Democratic Society is an association of young people on the left. It seeks to create a sustained community of educational and political concern; one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty.

It maintains a vision of a democratic society, where at all levels the people have control of the decisions which affect them and the resources on which they are dependent. It seeks a relevance through the continual focus on realities and on the programs necessary to effect change at the most basic levels of economic, political and social organization. It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program whose methods embody the democratic vision.

## ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of the organization shall be Students for a Democratic Society.

## ARTICLE II: MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership is open to all who share the commitment of the organization to democracy as a means and as a social goal.

Section 2. S.D.S. is an organization of and for democrats. It is civil libertarian in its treatment of those with whom it disagrees, but clear in its opposition to any anti-democratic principle as a basis for governmental, social, or political organization.

Section 3. Dues. The amount and period of national dues shall be determined by the National Council.

Section 4. Associates. Individuals who do not wish to join the S.D.S., but who share the major concerns of the organization, may become associates, with rights and responsibilities as defined by the national council.

## ARTICLE III. CHAPTERS AND AFFILIATES

Section 1. Any group of five or more members may apply to the National Office for charter as a chapter.

\*Section 2. A chapter may be chartered by the regional council of the area in which it is organized, or by the national council. The chapter shall submit a membership list, a constitution or statement of principles, and notification of officers or regional representatives. Chapters may be provisionally recognized by the president or appropriate regional officer pending the meeting of the N. C. or regional council respectively.\*

Section 3. Chapters are expected to operate within the broad terms of policy set by the national convention and the national council. Points of conflict should be referred to the national council and a procedure established to make the issue public to the organization. In matters judged to be detrimental to the interests of the organization, the national council shall have the power to cease whatever activity has been brought into question. The matter shall be finally resolved by the National Council in meeting or referendum.

Section 4. Associated Groups. Independent groups can affiliate as associates of S.D.S. by vote of their membership and designation of a liaison representative to sit on the national council with consultative vote. The representative shall be a member of S.D.S. Such association is provisional until the approval of the national council. The form of the relationship shall be worked out in each case between the group and the national council.

**Section 5. Fraternal Organizations.** National or regional organizations whose programs and purposes are consistent with the broad aims and principles of S.D.S. can be invited by the national council to be fraternal with the S.D.S. and have a fraternal vote on the national council. Such organizations shall appoint a liaison representative who shall be a member of S.D.S.

**Section 6.** S.D.S. welcomes the opportunity to co-operate with other individuals and organizations in jointly sponsoring specific action programs and joint stands on specific issues. The National Council shall be empowered to determine specific co-operative activity. (Co-operation does not imply endorsement.)

#### ARTICLE IV: REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

**Section 1.** All or some of the chapters and/or members in a given geographical area may constitute themselves a region of S.D.S. New regions shall submit their constitutions and be recognized provisionally by the President pending the next regular NC meeting. All disputes over regional boundaries shall be resolved by the NC.

**Section 2.** Regions of S.D.S. shall hold at least one membership Convention each year, and may establish regional officers as deemed necessary. Regional programs, staff, and offices shall be responsible to decisions arrived at by a democratically constituted regional council.

**Section 3.** While fundamentally responsible to their regional constituency, regions are expected to operate within the broad terms of policy set by the national convention and the national council. Any points of conflict shall finally be resolved by the national council.

**Section 4.** If 1/3 of the duly chartered chapters in the geographic area of a region so petition, the national council shall immediately consider whether to declare the regional organization defunct and to prohibit it from speaking or acting on behalf of S.D.S.

#### ARTICLE V: CONVENTION

**Section 1.** S.D.S. shall meet in convention annually, at a time and a place fixed by the National council, with at least three months prior notice being given to all members.

**Section 2.** The Convention shall serve to debate major issues and orientation of the organization, to set program mandates to the national staff, and to elect national officers. The Convention shall not be the policy-making body on specific resolutions.

**Section 3. Representation.** Chapters shall elect Convention delegates on the basis of one delegate for every five S.D.S. members in the chapter. Each delegate to have 5 votes at the Convention. However, in order to be seated as a delegate with five votes, written notice of the delegate's election must be received by the National Office prior to the Convention.

Delegates from associated and fraternal groups shall be elected by a procedure determined by the national council. The national council shall draft Convention rules, accreditation procedures, and other requirements. (amendment pending)

#### ARTICLE VI: NATIONAL COUNCIL

**Section 1.(a)** The National Council shall be composed of one (1) representative from each chapter with from five to twenty-five members, and one additional representative for each additional twenty-five members or fraction thereof in that chapter; (2) the seventeen national officers; (3) elected liaison representatives from associated groups (with consultative vote); (4) liaison representatives from fraternal organizations (with fraternal vote); and (5) national staff (without vote). In all cases, NC members and liaison representatives must be members of S.D.S. No more than three members from one chapter or associated group may serve concurrently as National Officers.

(b) Five or more members residing in an area where there is no organized chapter may meet together to elect a delegate to the national or regional council, provided

that (1) a certification of the meeting and election, bearing the signatures of at least 5 members, be sent to the national or regional office prior to the NC or RC meeting, and (2) evidence is offered that all S.D.S. members in the area concerned received prior notice of the meeting and election.

Section 2. The national council shall be the major policy-making and program body of the organization. It shall determine policy in the form of resolutions on specific views within the broad orientation of the organization; determine the program priorities and action undertaken by the organization consonant with the orientation and mandates set by the Convention; charter chapters, associated groups and fraternal organizations; and be empowered to suspend chapters, with the right of appeal to the Convention. The NC shall be responsible for the drafting of a budget, administration of the budget, and organization of fund raising; interviewing and appointment of the national secretary and such other staff as budget allows; appointment of committee chairmen and representatives to other organizations; overseeing the functioning of the administrative committee; drafting an annual report and making arrangements for the Convention.

Section 3. The national council shall have the power to appoint standing committees to carry on its work between its meetings.

Section 4. The National Council shall meet at least four times a year. A quorum shall be 40% of the voting members of whose election the national council has been notified. National officers may designate specific alternates. Chapter and liaison representatives may be represented by designated alternates from their groups.

#### ARTICLE VII: NATIONAL INTERIM COMMITTEE

The president shall have the power to call a meeting of a temporary national interim committee, to be composed of the seventeen national officers, for emergencies only. Decisions of this body shall be subject to national council approval.

#### ARTICLE VIII: NATIONAL OFFICERS AND STAFF

Section 1. The national officers shall be the president, the vice-president, and fifteen other officers, all to be elected at the Convention and to serve as members of the national council. The Convention may on a year-to-year basis create such other officers as seem necessary, and shall designate their voting rights in the various bodies of S.D.S.

Section 2. The national officers must have been members of S.D.S. at least two months prior to election.

Section 3. The national president is the spokesman of S.D.S. He shall be responsible for carrying out organizational policy and shall convene the national council. He shall be assisted by the vice-president, and in case of vacancy, the vice-president shall assume his functions.

Section 4. The national vice-president is responsible for internal education. He is to stimulate and coordinate educational programs within SDS. He shall be responsible to the president and national council.

Section 5. The national secretary shall be the chief administrative official of the organization, responsible to the president and national council. He shall be appointed by the NC for a stated period of time. The national council may also create and fill additional positions of assistant national secretary. Other staff positions shall be created and filled by the national secretary.

#### ARTICLE IX: PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

In all cases not covered by this Constitution, *Robert's Rules of Order, Revised Edition* shall be the authority governing SDS business.

#### ARTICLE X: POLICY AND DISCIPLINE

Section 1. Any member of the organization, including the officers, may be expelled or relieved of duties by a two-thirds vote of the national council. Due process shall be followed in all cases.

Section 2. Any two chapters, or one-third of the national council, can initiate a national referendum on any question.

Section 3. All statements of organizational policy shall have the approval of the national council.

#### ARTICLE XI: AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by one of three procedures:

a. by a two-thirds vote of the Convention in session on amendments introduced at the Convention, in which case the amendment will take effect at the following Convention;

b. by a two-thirds vote of the Convention in session on amendments introduced by distribution to the membership at least a month before the Convention, in which case the amendment will take effect immediately upon adoption;

c. by a two-thirds vote of the membership on referendum, in which case the amendment will take effect immediately upon adoption.

Originally adopted in Convention, June 1952; amended in Convention, June 1963, June 1964, June 1965, September 1966.



CG 100-40903

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 26, in the issue dated July 10, 1967, set forth the following constitutional amendments which were adopted at the SDS National Convention held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 25-30, 1967. These constitutional amendments were as follows:

"Article VI, Section 1(a)(2)(The National Council shall be composed of...) the eleven national officers.

"Article VI, Section 2 Delete the phrase 'interviewing and appointment of the national secretary and such other staff as budget allows;'

"Article VII Amended to read. The Secretaries shall have the power to call a meeting of a National Interim Committee, to be composed of all the national officers, on a regular basis and in emergencies. Decisions of this body shall be subject to National Council approval.

"Article VIII, Section 1 Amended to read. The national officers shall be: National Secretary, Education Secretary, Inter-Organisational Secretary and eight other officers, all to be elected at the Convention and to serve as members of the National Council.

"Section 3 The eleven national officers are the spokesmen of SDS. They shall be responsible for seeing that organizational and political policies are carried out and shall convene the National Council. Political responsibility lies with the three secretaries in consultation with the other officers. The three secretaries shall work out of the National Office(s). Important decisions in any one area which are made between meetings of the NIC are to be made by the three national officers together. The officers shall be responsible to the Convention and the National Council.

"Section 4 The National Secretary shall have primary responsibility for the functioning of the National Office. The National Secretary shall also have the primary responsibility for the implementation of national programs approved by the Convention or National Council.

"Section 5 The Inter-Organizational Secretary shall have primary responsibility for liaison with

other organizations, both national and international, and for informing the membership about these groups. He/she shall not attend congresses, accept money, or establish formal relationships with organisations without the approval of the Convention, National Council or in emergency the NIC.

"Section 6 The Education Secretary shall have primary responsibility for the functioning of the internal education program.

"Section 7 The secretaries shall appoint assistants as necessary, subject to approval of the National Council.

"Section 8 The National Council shall elect administrative bodies to review administrative decisions of the secretaries. It shall also fill, for the duration of the term, positions vacated by the National Officers.

"After an interpretation from parliamentarian Jeff Segal that the provision in the Constitution for Constitutional amendment by referendum which requires a 2/3 vote means 2/3's of those voting in the referendum and not 2/3's of the entire membership the amendments that were proposed but not dealt with up this point were referred to a membership referendum."

#### C. Aims and Objectives

[REDACTED] source advised that the National Convention of the SDS was held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, on June 25-30, 1967, followed by the National Council (NC) meeting on July 1-2, 1967. During these gatherings detailed discussions were held concerning the aims and objectives of the SDS. [REDACTED] b7d

#### 1. SDS National Convention June 25-30, 1967

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 26, issue dated July 10, 1967, which was entitled "After The Convention" set forth detailed information concerning proposals and resolutions discussed and adopted at the aforementioned SDS National Convention, which were as follows:

"I. Relations with Other Groups

"1. Under pressure because of its imperialist policies abroad and exploitation at home, the American Establishment is clearly responding to such pressures by a pattern of violence against individuals and the oppression and destruction of opposition groups such as student groups, labor unions, organizations of the poor, black organizations, and Left political groups in general.

"Declaration

"Therefore, when we read in the news of conspiracies, we respond that there is but one conspiracy: that of the Establishment to maintain the status quo at all costs.

"At home, (oppressive actions of the police) and others far too numerous to mention constitute not isolated examples but a demonstrated pattern of intent to destroy militant, radical and revolutionary groups which oppose America's policies. Taking as our watchword the slogan of solidarity we maintain that an 'injury to one of us is an injury to all of us.' We maintain, further, that part of the pattern of oppression is an attempt to splinter the Left and create self-destructive, internal conflicts. SDS will not allow itself to fall prey to the errors of the Left in the Forties and Fifties. We contend that whenever the government feels that some Left group is so dangerous that the government must attack and destroy it, we will support that group by all the means at our command, regardless of the group's political ideology.

"Implementation

"We require the national officers to take whatever steps are necessary to implement this resolution by organizing such actions as support demonstrations, defense committees, fund-raising, direct action, and publicizing the true nature of the attacks. The kinds of action will, of course, vary from situation to situation depending on the nature of each situation and SDS's resources, but it should be made clear that we do not intend to allow the government to intimidate or destroy the movement.

"Implementation

"1) In defending and supporting SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) and RAM (Revolutionary Action Movement) in these instances, SDS chapters are urged to cooperate and aid those groups in whatever manner they request.

"2) In terms of our own constituency, the National Office is to gather and disseminate information relating to all future cases of this nature, thus enabling the national officers to meet each situation as it arises.

"These two resolutions passed with little debate, most people generally agreeing with the content of the items.

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"Students for a Democratic Society shall withdraw its affiliation with the International Union of Socialist Youth (IUSY). The appropriate officer of SDS is mandated to inform the secretariat of the IUSY of this decision.

"This was also passed very quickly and with general agreement.

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"There shall be no formal relations established by SDS with any international student or youth organizations or congresses until the December, 1967 National Council or Conference. Articles analyzing prospective organizations should appear in NLN("New Left Notes") to facilitate internal discussion and education. SDS shall continue informal relations to get more information in the meantime.

"SDS will accept the invitation of the Democratic Republic of Cuba to attend the July Tri-Continental Conference in Havana. The National Council, or in cases of emergency, the interim structure established by the National Council or Convention shall delegate the SDS representative to this congress. Any representative of SDS shall only act as an observer.

"SDS shall accept the invitation to send an observer to the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Republic in Moscow. The sending of an SDS observer in no way means that we consider the Soviet Union to be either democratic or socialist.

"There was much debate on this item. The original proposal involved SDS establishing fraternal and working relations with a number of foreign youth groups: L'Union National des Etudiants Francais, L'Union Generale des Etudiants de Quebec, the English students and youth forming around the May 1st Manifesto, the Zengakuren, and German SDS. As well as authorizing the NO to begin making formal contacts leading toward the convening of an international conference of radical students and youth groups. However, people felt that they did not know enough about the groups in question (as well as contradictory opinions expressed about a couple of them) and that it was premature for SDS to begin to move into the international scene in a formal way before some kind of major internal debate on the question.

"Those arguing in favor of the original proposal maintained that there was enough information available and that there was a critical need to formalize and expand SDS international work that has already begun.

"The original was replaced by the resolution printed above with the understanding that the national officers would continue to maintain and expand on the ties already agreed upon (i.e. SUPA) and that they would pursue informal relations where they were deemed advantageous.

"It was then decided to accept an invitation to send an observer to the Tri-Continental conference in Havana and accept an invitation from the Soviet government to send an observer to the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The only debate on these items centered around amendments to both items (failed in the case of the Tri-Continental, passed in the case of the Soviet) stating that SDS participation in the events 'does not mean that SDS believes that Cuba/Soviet Union is democratic or socialist.' (See National Council minutes for further debate on SDS observer to Soviet Union)

"SDS shall attempt to register with the United Nations as a non-governmental organization for the purpose of establishing informal contacts with the UN delegates.

"SDS was asked to do this by SNCC to help them in their attempt to gain similar status at the UN. SNCC feels that their chances would be much greater if it was accompanied



by another (specifically white) radical American student group. It was also felt that we would gain valuable access to information out of UN status. This resolution was passed with general agreement."

"II. Anti-War Activities

"The National Convention of SDS regrets the decision of the National Mobilization Committee to call for a march on Washington in October. We feel that these large demonstrations-which are just public expressions of belief-can have no significant effect on American policy in Vietnam. Further, they delude many participants into thinking that the 'democratic' process in America functions in a meaningful way. The U.S. government has the power to simply ignore demonstrators who threaten its interests. Nor do we accept the contention that such large demonstrations are the best tool for organizing. Other methods include organizing around local demonstrations, referendums, or draft resistance, as well as issues not specifically connected with the war. This could allow money and time to be diverted to paying for full-time local organizers. The growing opposition to the war is caused far more by the dissatisfaction of the American people from the war in Vietnam than by the tactics of the National Mobilization Committee. This opposition must be not only vocal, but also organized.

"We urge local SDS chapters to participate according to the following conditions:

"We urge the National Mobilization Committee to adopt the position of 'Immediate Unconditional Withdrawal.' Whether or not the Mobilization Committee does this, we urge all SDS chapters which do participate in the march to support immediate withdrawal. Only such a position is commensurate with our recognition of the real role of the U.S. in Vietnam-not a mistake of an essentially good government, but the logical result of a government which oppresses people in the U.S. and throughout the world.

"We urge SDS chapters and the National Mobilization Committee to use the demonstration only as a tool for organizing. To get large numbers of persons to attend the march as their only protest is useless; the march can best be used if it is seen as a tactic to involve people more extensively in the Movement.

Thus we recommend that other activities not be diminished because of the march, but rather augmented because the march is effective only to the extent that it aids them. If local work for the march would lead to any curtailment of long-range organizing than we urge people not to participate in the march.

"Above all, we call upon all to recognize that marches and visits to the White House will not end the war. Statements or actions by the National Mobilizing Committee to that effect should cease. The task of organizing an on-going movement from below, which will not only be able to confront the government, but actually have the power to cause change, should be given top priority.

"The National Convention mandates the National Council to designate representation of SDS to participate as observer in bodies of the National Mobilization Committee and the Student Mobilization Committee in order to help implement SDS's policies on anti-war activities. This in no way is meant to give the NMC and the SMC permission to use SDS's name as endorsing any of its actions or policies.

"SDS holds that the position of 'Stop the Bombing' and 'Negotiations Now' are not in the best interests of the Vietnamese or the American people. Allowing the National Liberation Front token representation in the government which has existed because of U. S. military involvement is no just solution to the Vietnam war. The U. S. has no right in any way to determine the future of the Vietnamese. Therefore we must call for an immediate U. S. withdrawal. The growing sentiment among Americans for an end to the war is a threat to the small minority who benefit from the domination of Vietnam. Leaders like Bobby Kennedy (U.S. Senator, New York) who call for negotiations are trying to channel legitimate desires of American people for peace into a solution which is acceptable to the basic interests of that minority. The anti-war movement must not unintentionally support continued oppression of the Vietnamese. We must insist on an immediate withdrawal of the U. S. from Vietnam.

"There was little substantive debate over any of these resolutions, all of them being passed almost exactly as they were presented. The only question that arose was over the exact nature of SDS's participation in the SMC and NMC, with a small group maintaining that SDS should be a full participant in those groups."

"III. University Reform

"Be it Resolved:

"1) That SDS shall organize, co-ordinate and sponsor a national student strike in the spring against the war in Vietnam. SDS will invite other student groups to participate in its program; however, the strike must remain under the sole sponsorship of SDS.

"2) That SDS shall cooperate with and participate in the Student Mobilization Committee's program for fall campus referenda against the war in Vietnam because SDS views the referenda as part of the groundwork necessary in building student sentiment for the SDS strike in the spring.

"3) That SDS shall encourage and assist local campuses in developing both the fall referenda and the spring strike into multi-issue struggles. The multi-issue character of local strikes and referenda would be developed independently by each campus, although all campuses would be united by the common demand for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. SDS will encourage local campuses to develop these programs around the issues of the presence of the military on campus, the draft, student power, and local working class insurgencies caused by the war. Also, local campuses will be encouraged to relate the meaning and purpose of the strike to working class non-academic employees on their campuses.

"4) That SDS shall encourage SNCC and other radical black student groups on black campuses to join us in the spring strike as an independent caucus developing issues and tactics of their own.

"5) That SDS shall attempt to give the strike an international scope by (a) getting speakers from anti-imperialistic foreign student groups to travel on U.S. campuses during both the fall referenda and the SDS spring strike and (b) by requesting all foreign radical student groups to strike in sympathy with SDS.

"6) That the SDS spring strike shall be of two days duration, except for those campuses that have enough student support around local demands, such as keeping the CIA off campus, that they have a chance of winning. In those cases, national

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organization would lend special assistance, if requested, in helping those campuses prolong the strike until their demands are won.

"7) That SDS shall encourage and assist local campuses, who feel they are unable to strike, in developing local programs, such as teach-ins and demonstrations, that would be supplemental support for strikes on other campuses.

#### "Implementation

"All chapters will discuss the strike, which will receive extensive discussion in New Left Notes. All chapters are requested to report to the National Office the possibility for strike or support action on their campus. The December National Council will decide whether or not to call the strike. There must be at least 10 chapters that agree to strike in order for the National Council to be able to call the strike.

"The original proposal provided for the Convention to immediately call for a strike. Discussion was raised as to the advisability of calling for a strike at this time without getting an indication from the chapters that a substantial number of them could participate in such an action. A section of the original resolution on SDS's relationship with the United States National Student Association was referred to the National Council for action.

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"SDS supports the campaign against the Institute for Defense Analysis. SDS will assist in coordinating the campaign."

#### "IV. Liberation of Women

"The SDS National Convention adopts the following statement and program as written by the Women's Liberation Workshop.

"We call for all programs which will free women from their traditional roles in order that we may participate with all of our resources and energies in meaningful and creative activity. The family unit perpetuates the traditional role of women and the autocratic and paternalistic role of men. Therefore we must seek new forms that will allow children to develop in an environment

which is democratic and where the relationships between people are those of equal human beings. These new forms will allow men to benefit from the experience of and responsibility for the protection and continuation of life. The following suggestions are programs which point in the direction of the new relationships which we are creating:

"1) The creation of communal child care centers which would be staffed by the men and women and controlled by the staff and children involved in each center.

"2) In order to help women in their struggle for independence we call for the right of women to choose when they will have children. This means (a) the dissemination of birth control information and devices to all women regardless of age and marital status, and (b) the availability of a competent medical abortion for all women who so desire.

"3) Ultimately technology and automation will eliminate work which is now necessary for the maintenance of the home. Until this occurs every adult person living in the household will have to assume an equal share of the work."

#### "V. Draft and Resistance

"SDS reaffirms its opposition to conscription in any form. We maintain that all conscription is coercive and anti-democratic, and that it is used by the United States Government to oppress people in the United States and around the world.

"The Selective Service System is a comprehensive system of coercion and manipulation of the American people:

"1) By positing cooperation with the Selective Service System as an absolute obligation, the draft shapes a man's life by forcing him to accept predetermined and approved patterns of existence. Whether a person is induced to enter certain occupations, accepts a student deferment, or is drafted into the Armed Forces, he serves the interests of the government and business establishment.

"2) The draft provides a manpower pool for an aggressive and imperialistic foreign policy. Americans who cannot freely determine the shape of their own lives are in turn forced to



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suppress those abroad who struggle for self-determination. A current example is the United States Government's war against the Vietnamese people.

"3) SDS believes that a sense of urgency must be developed that will move people to resist the draft as part of the struggle for a free and non-repressive society.

"A draft resistance program must move beyond individual protest to collective action. SDS reaffirms its call for the formation of draft-resistance unions. Tactics such as civil disobedience and disruption of the Selective Service System are among those advocated when they complement the overall strategy of resistance to the draft and to other forms of oppression.

"SDS does not urge going to jail as a means of resisting the draft, but supports all those whose actions result in imprisonment.

"We do not advocate emigration as an alternative to the draft. Nevertheless, we realize that young men are planning such action, and will provide them with information about emigration. We encourage those who emigrate to build international support for the draft resistance unions and to work for an end to American oppression.

"SDS encourages chapters and draft resistance unions to aid servicemen in disseminating information about conscientious objection and the war in Viet Nam, as well as aid them in opposition and disruption within the Armed Forces. We also urge aid to servicemen who wish to terminate their association with the Armed Forces by going underground.

"All chapters and members of SDS are urged to implement this program on the local level and to commit local resources toward its realization on the national level."

#### "VI. Cultural Revolution

"Be it resolved:

"1) That SDS endorse and participate in a Provo Conference Tribal Gathering to be held in early September or late November of this fall. SDS authorizes Paul Millman to

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coordinate the organization of this conference through the NY. Regional Office of SDS. NLN will solicit and print relevant articles preliminary to the conference. Among the subjects to be dealt with will be provo action, parallel institutions, and drugs and politics. SDS does not necessarily endorse products of the conference, and the NO will not subsidize the conference.

"2) That NLN shall join the Underground Press Syndicate to facilitate news exchanges.

"3) SDS shall develop an analysis and critique of, and strategic insights into, the parallel institutions arising today and the bohemian communities. This will be incorporated into our educational program."

#### "VII. Civil Rights

"The racist reactions whipped up by the American press and local and national officials in response to black people defending their communities against police attacks points up and is a means of continuing social, economic, and political exploitation of black people in their communities and on their jobs. The pitting of black against white obscures the common enemy of both. In recognizing ghetto rebellion against police violence and the larger system of exploitation that violence represents, we propose that SDS, in consultation with black groups, combat divisive racist reactions in white communities to ghetto rebellions by various means, such as:

"1) Before rebellions occur, SDS members should begin the process of organizing against white racism and toward the creation of organizations of poor and middle class whites to act as allies with the black liberation movement. Included in this organizing should be organizing of poor white communities in terms of their own exploitation.

"2) When rebellions occur, leafletting in white communities at factory gates, shopping centers, etc., explaining the facts behind the rebellion and pointing out the common interests of blacks and oppressed whites.

"3) Organizing sympathy demonstrations at police precincts, on campus, etc., and direct action, including civil disobedience if called for.

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"4) Providing legal and financial aid.

"5) Researching the nature of police departments.

"SDS supports SNCC's program of independent political action, and urges people in its constituencies to support independent political action.

"The only substantive debate that occurred over this agenda item concerned the support of SNCC in their organizing of independent political action. A number of delegates wanted to know if this statement was interpreted to mean support of a third party movement and when the maker of the motion said no, there was general support of this section as well as the others."

#### "VIII. Labor

"There has been much debate about the working class, its structure, and strategy for dealing with it in recent months in SDS. It is one purpose of the following resolution to create some sort of body to look further into these questions.

"Resolution to Create a Labour Research and Action Program to:

"1) Collect information (statistics, papers, theory etc.) relating to developments in the working class, broader questions of the class structure of American society, and the labour movement.

"2) Gather information and reports on on-going labour projects all over the country.

"3) Develop strategic thinking on SDS and labour and on SDS labour projects (i.e. attitudes to trade unions, techniques and styles of organizing).

"4) Encourage the development of a variety of labour programs for SDS to be drafted and submitted to the next convention, preferably prepared well in advance.

"5) Disseminate all information and theory relative to SDS and labour throughout SDS.

"6) Initiate and maintain a labour column in NLN on labor events and struggles throughout the country.

"Implementation

"This program shall be established and maintained outside the National Office. Specifically, the Harvard-Radcliffe chapter shall be given the task of setting up and running the program, while maintaining close relations with the NO, REP (Radical Education Project), and REC (Radical Education Center).

"The central object of LRAP (Labour Research and Action Program) is to see to the distribution and dissemination of information on labour throughout the Movement.

"SDS shall create a Teachers Organizing Project to organize and work with teacher groups, to set up teachers' groups with programs and policies consistent with SDS.

"This project would:

"Attempt to set up conferences with teacher groups and individual teachers.

"Develop programs with students in schools of education. Send an SDS representative to the AFT Convention (an invitation has already been received) and do this in local and regional conventions.

"Develop organizations of teaching assistants in universities.

"Try and set up groups in secondary and grade school education which:

"1) could attempt to work with community groups, parents, students, etc.

"2) would work toward the development of an SDS philosophy of education consistent with the goals of participatory democracy.

"Strive to promote alliances of teachers' groups, the public employees, and other groups of the work class (for example, in the fight against anti-strike legislation).

"Start working with university teachers (as a means of connecting student power demands with teachers' organizations).

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"Develop groups in trade schools, to build further contact with the working class.

"Implementation

"The NO shall develop organizers, staff funds, etc., in cooperation with LRAP.

"SDS, in order to avoid the conservative possibilities inherent in Student Power tactics, must start working with constituencies outside the student body itself.

"Therefore, be it resolved that SDS organize and work with university employees on campus. Included in this are hospital workers within the university. The experiments in organizing hospital projects should be aimed at developing a broader national program.

"Implementation

"The NO is empowered to implement this program.

"These three pieces of legislation came out of the Labour workshop and required no substantive debate before being passed."

2. National Council (NC) Meeting  
July 1-2, 1967

The "NLN" on page 7, Volume 2, Number 26, dated July 10, 1967, contained an article captioned "The Next Day --- NC." In this article it was indicated that the NC of the SDS met for two days after the SDS National Convention and this conference dealt with a number of housekeeping duties and the development of implementation and programing of the convention policy decisions.

It was further stated in the aforementioned article that the NC meeting started with JEFF SEGAL taking the chair and he presented to the NC a tentative agenda. The article continued by setting forth the major topics discussed and adopted at this NC meeting which read in part as follows:



"I. Resolution on the National  
Student Association (NSA)

"The NC authorizes the national officers to select and SDS delegation to the USNSA National Student Congress.

"SDS calls for the abolition of USNSA. Since USNSA is a CIA-manipulated tool of the US government and as such serves its oppressive domestic and imperialistic foreign policy, SDS urges the delegates to the NSC to return to their campuses to build a movement to radically change America to serve the interests of students and working people.

"The NO is mandated to prepare and disseminate any material on USNSA that will lead to a drive to abolish USNSA.

"II. The End of the Draft

"SDS supports and encourages all those within the armed forces, e.g. Pfc Howard Petrick, and Pvt Stapp, Mora, Sands, Johnson and Capt. Levy, who oppose the war in Viet Nam. We condemn the government's attempt to suppress this opposition. The government is trying by this action, to intimidate soldiers and thereby continue its imperialist war against Viet Nam and the American people. And in so doing the government is demonstrating its refusal to act according to its own constitution when its interests are threatened.

"III. Foreign Affairs

"SDS condemns the USSR for its role as a party to American aggression against the Vietnamese people and reaffirms its stand that the US government, with the help of the Soviet government is responsible for that war.

"SDS accepts the Soviet government's invitation to send an observer to the USSR to attend the 50th anniversary celebration of the Bolshevik Revolution. We do so only so that we may present publicly the above view of the Soviet government's involvement in the Vietnamese war. The SDS observer shall be Jeff Shero and he is empowered to gain as wide and public an airing of SDS's views and actions as possible."

D. Membership

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 25, in the issue dated June 26, 1967, set forth the National Constitution for the SDS. This constitution read in part as follows:

"Section 1. Membership is open to all who share the commitment of the organization to democracy as a means and as a social goal.

"Section 2. S.D.S. is an organization of and for democrats. It is civil libertarian in its treatment of those with whom it disagrees, but clear in its opposition to any anti-democratic principle as a basis for governmental, social or political organization.

"Section 3. Dues. The amount and period of national dues shall be determined by the National Council.

"Section 4. Associates. Individuals who do not wish to join the S.D.S., but who share the major concerns of the organization, may become associates, with rights and responsibilities as defined by the national council."

The NLN supra on page 16, contained an article captioned: "Membership Report." This article read in part as follows:

"The recorded membership of SDS stands at 6,371. In addition, there are 588 people who subscribe to "NLN" but are not members. Of the 6,371 members, only 875 have paid dues since 1/1/67. The rest seem to think that the only thing they have to do is pay once and then forget it...

"Since last August (1966), 38 chapters have applied for and received recognition. This brings the total number to almost two hundred and fifty."

E. National Officers and Governing Bodies of SDS.

1. SDS National Officers

Source advised that a structural change was made in the SDS with the elimination of the presidency and vice-presidency.

Instead, the leading officers of the SDS will now be the national secretary, educational secretary and inter-organizational secretary. The following individuals were elected to these positions at the recently held SDS National Convention:

|                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| National Secretary             | - MICHAEL SPIEGEL |
| Educational Secretary          | - ROBERT PARDUN   |
| Inter-Organizational Secretary | - CARL DAVIDSON   |

[REDACTED] b7d

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 26, in the issue of July 10, 1967, set forth the following information regarding some of the duties of the SDS national officers:

"The National Officers shall appoint the following staff at the spring NC or immediately following the spring NC: a credentials secretary, a housing secretary, a literature secretary, a steering committee secretary, a records secretary, and a convention coordinator. Their responsibilities are as follows:

"Credentials - to compile records of chapter delegates from credentials filed in advance by mail; to verify the size of chapter delegations; to chair the meetings of the Convention Credentials Committee; to present the Credentials Committee report to the Convention; and to present complete records for any roll call vote at the Convention or National Council.

"Housing - to find adequate housing for the maximum number of delegates anticipated. He is empowered to find either private or public university housing as is available and is empowered to complete contractual arrangements for said housing.

"Literature - to coordinate literature production before the Convention, arrange permits for literature sale beforehand, set up committees to handle sales of literature at the Convention, and make certain that the literature is safely stored at all times.

"Steering Committee - to coordinate organization of workshops arranged before and during the Convention, to coordinate writing of resolutions, to chair meetings of the Convention Steering Committee, and to present the agenda report at the Convention.

"Records Secretary - to make sure that all resolutions and amendments are secure and in proper order at all meetings, that minutes are kept and secured at all times, and that facilities for mimeographing resolutions and ballots be secured in advance.

"Convention Coordinator - to secure rooms for all functions and necessary equipment (projectors etc.) to serve as information and announcement coordinator and to direct information and questions to the proper secretary or staff.

## 2. Other SDS Officers

In addition to the above SDS national officers, the "NLN," Volume 2, Number 26, dated July 10, 1967, contained an article captioned: "The Next Day --- NC." This article read in part as follows:

### "Elections

"The NC confirmed the appointments of Steve Halliwell as assistant national secretary and Bob Gottlieb as assistant inter-organizational secretary.

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 21, dated May 22, 1967, contained an article captioned: "NAC Minutes." In this article, it was indicated that ROD ROSE was recently hired as financial secretary of the SDS.

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 10, dated March 13, 1967, contained an article captioned: "NAC Minutes." In this article, it was indicated that JEFF SEGAL was recently hired as the National Draft Resistance Coordinator for the SDS and that SEGAL would work out of the national office of the SDS.

[REDACTED] source advised that JEFF SEGAL continues to be the National Draft Resistance Coordinator for the SDS. b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

### 3. Governing Bodies of the SDS

#### a. National Council (NC)

The "NLN," Volume 1, #42, dated November 11, 1966, contained an article captioned "Constitution." This article read in part as follows:

"Section 2. The national council shall be the major policy-making and program body of the organization. It shall determine policy in the form of resolutions on specific views within the broad orientation of the organization; determine the program priorities and action undertaken by the organization consonant with the orientation and mandates set by the Convention; charter chapters, associated groups and fraternal organizations; and be empowered to suspend chapters, with the right of appeal to the Convention. The NC shall be responsible for the drafting of a budget, administration of the budget, and organization of fund raising; interviewing and appointment of the national secretary and such other staff as budget allows; appointment of committee chairmen and representatives to other organizations; overseeing the functioning of the administrative committee; drafting an annual report and making arrangements for the Convention.

"Section 3. The national council shall have the power to appoint standing committees to carry on its work between its meetings."

The "Chicago Daily News" dated September 3, 1966, in an article entitled "Sardard Wind Up - 'New Left' Students End Farley - Iowa," written at Clear Lake, Iowa, stated that during the SDS national convention and council meeting held at Clear Lake, Iowa, the following SDS NC members were elected:

JANE ADAMS, Chicago ✓  
LEE D. WEBB, no home town ✓  
CARL-OGLEBY, Chicago  
JEFF SHERO, Austin, Texas  
ROBERT SPECK, Austin, Texas  
NANCY-BANCROFT, Arlington, Virginia  
TOM-CONDIT, no home town  
CAROLYN-CRAVEN, Berkeley, California  
MICHAEL-DAVIS, Los Angeles, California  
ROY DAHLBERG, Oakland, California



WILLIAM HARTZOG, Topeka, Kansas  
MICHAEL JAMES, Chicago  
MARC KLEIMAN, Evanston, Illinois  
TERRY ROBBINS, Cleveland  
STEVE KINDRED, Mason City, Iowa

SDS National Council Members-at-Large

JANE ADAMS, Chicago  
NANCY BANCROFT, Arlington, Virginia  
TOM CONNIT, Chicago  
CAROLYN CRAVEN, Berkeley, California  
MIKE DAVIS, Los Angeles, California  
ROY DAHLBERG, San Francisco, California  
BILL HARTZOG  
MIKE JAMES, Chicago  
MARK KLEIMAN, Evanston, Illinois  
STEVE KINDRED, Mason City, Iowa  
University of Chicago, Chicago  
TERRY ROBBINS, Cleveland, Ohio  
JEFF SHERO, Austin, Texas  
BOB SPECK  
LEE WEBB

Alternates

HAL BENENSON, New York, New York  
BOB ROSS, Chicago  
TOM BELL, Ithaca, New York  
JOHN MAHER, MIT and Boston University,  
Boston, Massachusetts  
JOHN FUERST, New York, New York

b. National Interim Committee (NIC)

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 26, dated July 10, 1967, contained an article captioned: "Elections." This article stated that the following individuals were elected to the eight at-large positions on the NIC of the SDS:

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| JEFF SEGAL                 | JEFF SHERO      |
| MIKE JAMES                 | SUE EANET       |
| GREG CALVERT               | JOHN FUERST     |
| CATHY WILKERSON            | STEVE HALLIWELL |
| Alternates: JOHN VENEZIALE | MARK KLEIMAN    |
| PAUL SHINOFF               | THORNE DREIER   |

c. National Administrative Committee (NAC)

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 26, dated July 10, 1967, contained an article captioned: "The Next Day --- NC." This article read in part as follows:

"It was decided to reconstitute the National Administrative Committee as a 10 member body with the three secretaries ex-officio (non-voting) members and seven members elected by the NC at-large from the Chicago area. Out of these seven, no more than three can be full-time staff members.

"Those elected were: Mike James/Jean Tepperman, John Rossen, Todd Gitlin, Jeff Segal, Peter Henig, Earl Slibar, Steve Halliwell. Of these members there are three staff members: Jeff Segal, Peter Henig, and Steve Halliwell. Alternates: Tim McCarthy, Mike Knichenko, Marilyn Buck, and Clark Kissinger. (REAC)

"The REAC consists of the national secretary, ex-officio and non-voting, the REC director, the literature secretary, the education secretary and four members elected by the NC from the Chicago area.

"Those elected were: Peter Henig, Todd Gitlin, Clark Kissinger, and Paul Buhle. Alternates: Bob Ross and Jane Adams."

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 27, dated July 24, 1967, contained an article captioned "NAC Minutes." This article read in part with respect to the composition of the new NAC: "Todd Gitlin declined a NAC post, and Tim McCarthy, first alternate, was put on the NAC in his place. Peter Henig had declined and was replaced by Marilyn Buck, since Mike Knichenko has left the NO. Total staff on the NAC remains at three."

F. SDS Chapters in the Chicago Area

[REDACTED] source advised that SDS chapters are b7d located on the following college campuses:

Illinois Institute of Technology  
Roosevelt University  
Northwestern University  
University of Chicago  
University of Illinois-Circle Campus

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] source advised that among the SDS leaders on the campuses of the Illinois Institute of Technology, Roosevelt University and Northwestern University are PETER PRAN, BERNIE FARBER and STEVE LUBETT, respectively. b7d

[REDACTED] source advised that among the SDS leaders on the campus of the University of Chicago are STEVE KINDRED and DANNY FRIEDLANDER and on the University of Illinois-Circle Campus are IRVING HIMELBLAU and RICH BERKOWITZ. b7d

G. "New Left Notes" Publication [REDACTED] b7d

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 26, dated July 24, 1967, in its masthead stated that the "NLN" is a newspaper published weekly by the SDS, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, and its co-editors were listed as BETH GOTTLIEB and MARILYN BUCK.

III. FINANCES

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 8, dated February 2, 1967, in an article captioned "NAC Minutes," on page four stated in part as follows: "The NAC unanimously hired Jean Veneziale as National fund raiser."

The NLN," Volume 2, Number 25, dated June 26, 1967, contained an article captioned "NAC Minutes." This article read in part as follows:

"3) PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION RESOLUTION: A financial report was submitted by Brother (Dee) Jacobsen at this point. The results show that while SDS has a balance of \$1,639.00, our outstanding debts and previous allotments are:

- \$500.00 (Draft Resistance Commitment)
- \$720.00 (Telephone Bill)
- \$134.00 (Payment on typewriter lease)
- \$ 72.00 (Payment on Friden equipment)
- \$ 85.50 (SDS Buttons and Literature).

"Which means that if the Draft monies are kept intact, the NO will have a balance of \$74.00. Grim, brothers.

"THEREFORE, a proposal was made by the SKID ROW Chapter (NO workers) that the theoretical wage plan of \$30.00 per week for the National Staff be abolished ('Abolition of the wage system!!!') in favor of a weekly rent allowance of \$10.00. Under the new system, NO staff would be authorized to work part time jobs, such as working in hot dog stands and day labor, up to 16 hours a week in order to supplement their stipend. To be effective July 1. This proposal was passed along with a special appeal for funds from the general membership in order to maintain the health and welfare of the National Office staff."

The "NLN," Volume 2, Number 27, dated July 24, 1967, contained an article captioned: "NAC Minutes." In this article it was indicated that at a NAC meeting held in Chicago, Illinois on July 13, 1967; the following report was furnished with respect to the present financial condition of the SDS:

"National Secretary's Report: Mike Speigel reported that the financial situation was worse than the usual crisis, and that pending debts seriously threaten the organization. According to Jeff Segal, acting financial secy, there is \$2817 in the account, of which approximately \$900 is assigned to the draft resistance account and \$1900 is in the account for the REC center, leaving \$17 for office expenses, food allowances, rent, phone, New Left Notes, printing expenses, and repayment of back debts. Though total indebtedness still remains above \$5000, the most pressing are \$650 to T.W.O., who threatens suit for nonpayment of printing bills and the telephone company who is still owed \$400 on last month's bill.

IV. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

A. Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] made available information which reflected that the SDS National Office is a subscriber to the Midwest Edition of "The Worker".

[REDACTED]

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.



CG 100-40903

Source advised that at a meeting of the CP of Illinois Youth Commission [REDACTED] b7d  
[REDACTED] it was announced that the SDS was preparing some kind of a national action in Washington, D.C., around the draft and it was suggested that if this action should take place the Party should be in full support of whatever action there would occur.

[REDACTED] b7d  
[REDACTED] that there are currently no direct ties between the SDS and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA). However, source added on occasion members of these organizations will participate jointly in demonstrations or other public affairs. b7d

[REDACTED] b7d  
Source advised that at a meeting of the National Youth Commission of the CP, USA, [REDACTED] b7d  
[REDACTED] a discussion was held concerning the forthcoming May 13-14, 1967, Student Anti-War Conference of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC). According to source during the discussion on this topic it was stated that the CP is making every effort to include as many broad organizations as possible to participate in this conference and one of the broad organizations mentioned as being urged to participate was the SDS.

Source further stated that in addition to the above discussions, a discussion was also held concerning the development of an independent peace ticket in 1968 and in this connection it was indicated that the SDS should be considered as one of the broad organizations to be brought into this struggle.

[REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED]

b7d

[REDACTED]

b7d

B. Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

Source advised that at a membership meeting of the YSA Chicago Branch, which was held in Chicago [REDACTED] a discussion was held concerning the National Conference of the SMC scheduled to be held in Chicago during May, 1967.

During the course of this discussion it was indicated that the YSA would attempt to involve various SDS leaders to help build the conference and that the SDS would take up the question of endorsing the SMC at their next National Council meeting.

[REDACTED]

C. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

Source advised that at a PLP meeting which was held [REDACTED] it was stated that the PLP is now supporting the SDS nationally and are encouraging the members of the SDS to seek summer employment in the various industries in the U.S. It was further indicated that the purpose of these endeavors was so that these SDS members would be in a position to promote the hard PLP line among the workers in a more subtle manner. It was added that the SDS members will be encouraged to spread throughout the industry in order to give maximum coverage.

[REDACTED]

V. BACKGROUND INFORMATION WHERE  
AVAILABLE CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS  
PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED IN THIS  
REPORT

GREG CALVERT

[REDACTED] b7d

GREG CALVERT, from the National Office of SDS, was present. At this meeting CALVERT stated that he could not endorse the proposed DCA National Action in Washington, D.C., for August 27-28, 1966, which would include a march on the White House or some other office, for his organization, but he would encourage the local Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP) to support it and that he would personally work in SDS in support of the Action.

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

Source advised that prior to the SDS National Convention, which was held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on June 25-30, 1967, GREG CALVERT was the National Secretary of the SDS.

**CARL DAVIDSON**

Source advised that prior to the SDS National Convention, which was held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on June 25-30, 1967, CARL DAVIDSON was the National Vice-President of the SDS.

**THORNE DREIER**

Source advised that THORNE DREYER [REDACTED] was then one of the SDS leaders at the University of Texas; that DREYER is not a Marxist and that he has no ties with the CP.



CG 100-40903

DEE JACOBSEN

[REDACTED]

Source advised that prior to the SDS National Convention, which was held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, on June 25-30, 1967, JACOBSEN was the Assistant National Secretary of the SDS.

[REDACTED]

CLARK KISSINGER

Source advised that CLARK KISSINGER made arrangements for the appearance of HERBERT APTHEKER on a panel forum at the University of Wisconsin on March 27, 1963.

[REDACTED]

Source advised that HERBERT APTHEKER, mentioned above, was a member of the CP, USA National Committee in 1963.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] source advised that CLARK KISSINGER is the former National Secretary of the SDS.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

JOHN MAHER

Source advised that JOHN MAHER has been active in the May 2nd Movement (M2M) at Harvard University and had been attempting to organize the M2M at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University during February and March, 1965.

[REDACTED]

b1

JOHN ROSSEN

The "Chicago Daily News" issue of January 16, 1962, in an article captioned "An Inside Look at Castro in Chicago," described JOHN ROSSEN as having founded the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), Chicago Chapter, in June, 1960, and being its current chairman. The article stated further he was a CP candidate for Mayor of St. Louis, Missouri in 1941; was a CP organizer and extolled communism; admitted he joined the CP in 1956 when Russia interfered with the Hungarian uprising and in 1957 he pleaded the Fifth Amendment before a House Committee on Un-American Activities hearing when questioned regarding this affiliation with the CP.

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

JEFF SEGAL

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

Source advised that one of the main speakers at the May Day Rally Celebration of the CP, which was held in Chicago on May 1, 1966, was JEFF SEGAL.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ANDREW RAKOCHY

The October-November, 1966, issue of "Progressive Labor", published by the PLP lists ANDREW RAKOCHY as the Midwest representative of the PLP.

APPENDIX

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO REPEAL  
THE BILL OF 1958

The Chicago Committee to Repeal the Bill of Rights  
(CCDBR) maintains headquarters at Room 801-803, 431 South  
Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

On March 15, 1961, that the  
original members of the CCDBR  
with CRILE, the original members behind the  
Committee. The Bill of Rights, the CCDBR, has included many  
individuals in the field who  
are not known as CCDBR members.

APPENDIXMAY 2 MOVEMENT

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M), formerly known as the May 2 Committee, was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Viet Nam.

The M2M was dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and had for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis was taken of United States domestic and foreign policies. This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the headquarters of the M2M was 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

A second source advised on February 9, 1966, that the M2M was officially dissolved as an organization on February 6, 1966, at a meeting held on the same date in New York City by the leadership of M2M and the Progressive Labor Party.



PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based in Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York, and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice-Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine, "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper, and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,  
CHICAGO CHAPTER

A source advised in October, 1960, that the Chicago Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed during the summer of 1960 at Chicago, Illinois, under the direct guidance and leadership of RICHARD CRILEY, a member of the State Committee, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

A second source in August, 1960, furnished a leaflet entitled, "What Is Really Happening in Cuba?" distributed by the FPCC in Chicago. The aims and purposes of the FPCC as set forth in this leaflet include the following: "To disseminate the truth, to combat untruth; to publish and distribute factual information which the United States mass media suppresses. In general, to contribute to foundations for peace, friendship, and understanding between ourselves and the Cuban people." The leaflet reflects the FPCC plans to accomplish these aims "By mailing of informational bulletins; organizing public meetings and forums; providing speakers, movies, and slides for meetings of interested organizations; placing ads in newspapers; to visit Cuba and see for themselves what conditions really are."

A third source advised on March 9, 1964, that there has been no activity of the FPCC in Chicago since late November, 1963, and for all intents and purposes the organization is defunct.

The mailing address for the FPCC, Chicago Chapter is Post Office Box 4479, Chicago 60, Illinois.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT "BOB" TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. This source added that during the past year there had been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that their influence as of May, 1963, was negligible.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that VINCENT "TED" LEE, FPCC National Office Director, was then formulating FPCC policy and had indicated that he had no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. This source stated that LEE believed that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and should support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations. LEE did not advocate supporting the Cuban revolution per se.

APPENDIX

The November 23, 1963, edition of "The New York Times" reported that Senator THOMAS J. DODD of Connecticut had called FPCC "the chief public relations instrument of the Castro network in the United States." It is to be noted that Senator DODD was a member of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee which twice conducted hearings on the FPCC.

The December 27, 1963, edition of "The New York World Telegram and Sun" newspaper stated that the pro-CASTRO FPCC was seeking to go out of business and that its prime activity during its lifetime had been sponsorship of pro-CASTRO street rallies and mass picket lines, and the direction of an active propaganda mill highlighting illegal travel-to-Cuba campaigns. Its comparatively brief span of life was attributed to mounting anti-CASTRO American public opinion, the 1962 Congressional hearings which disclosed FPCC financing by CASTRO's United Nations Delegation, and ultimately, the bad publicity which the FPCC received from disclosure of activities on its behalf by suspected presidential assassin LEE H. OSWALD.

On February 6, 1964, the previously mentioned second source advised that V. T. LEE had recently remarked that the FPCC was dead and that there were no plans to organize another similar organization.

On April 13, 1964, a third source advised that there had not been any FPCC activity in many months and that the FPCC had been dissolved.

**NEW DAY BOOKS, INC., Dba  
Modern Book Store**

On May 11, 1967, a source advised that the Modern Book Store (MBS) is located at 6624 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois, and JAMES A. KENNEDY, a current member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, is the manager of the MBS. Source stated that the previous manager was LOU DISKIN, a current member of the District Board, CP of Illinois.

The MBS today is the direct line successor to the original Workers Book Store, 23 South Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, established by the CP in the 1920s ostensibly under the ownership of SAM HAMMERMARK, a charter member of the CP.

The aim and purpose of the MBS is to act as a receiver and purveyor for Marxist-Leninist literature as well as publications of the CP, USA.

While from its origin and through the present time the MBS has been publicly announced as privately owned and operated, it is covertly controlled by the CP. The CP subsidizes the MBS from time to time, purchases literature through this outlet and makes up financial losses sustained therewith. The CP utilizes the MBS as a working point for CP of Illinois functionaries in regard to organizational and educational activities.

Records of the Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois, reflect that on May 18, 1964, New Day Books, Inc., which at that time was located at 56 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, was incorporated in the State of Illinois and its listed registered agent was LOUIS DISKIN. The New Day Books, Inc., 6624 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois, filed an annual report on August 20, 1966, with the Secretary of State, Springfield, and LOUIS DISKIN was listed as the registered agent of the New Day Books, Inc.

A second source advised on May 8, 1967, that LOU DISKIN had stated the MBS was incorporated as New Day Books, Inc., during March, 1964, but publicly and in Party circles it continues to use the name Modern Book Store.



STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS  
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

A second source advised on May 1, 1967, that DCA chartered clubs in the Chicago Area are the West Side DCC and the North Side DCC, neither of which currently maintain a headquarters. There is no central headquarters for the DCC, and there are no unchartered clubs in this area.

The second source advised that the majority of DCC members are also members of the CP.

During the past year DCC activity has been almost nonexistent.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised on May 1, 1967, that the current officers of the DCA, as well as all members of the DCA National Executive Committee, are members of the CP and that the CP, USA furnishes the major financial support for the DCA national office.

The second source advised that in September, 1966, FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, DCA National Chairman, stated that the DCA is now in fact a functioning young communist league. Also in September, 1966, MIKE ZAGARELL, CP, USA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA.

The second source advised that in September, 1966, DANIEL RUBIN, CP, USA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, GUS HALL, CP, USA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

As of May, 1967, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-CHICAGO

A source advised in late November, 1959, that the Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago (YSA-C), formerly known as Young Socialist Supporters, had its origin in a series of informal discussions held in Chicago prior to June, 1959, among individuals who were close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The YSA-C as of November, 1959, proclaimed itself to be a city-wide revolutionary youth organization designed to build socialism in America and aimed toward youth on college campuses in the Chicago area and as being independent of all adult groupings.

According to a second source in May, 1967, the YSA-C, also known as the University Young Socialists, was considered the youth group of the Chicago Branch SWP and affiliated with the national organization of the YSA in New York. The YSA-C officers as of May, 1967, were current members or sympathizers of the Chicago SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIXYOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-  
LOS ANGELES BRANCH

On May 5, 1966, a source advised that in February, 1959, an unnamed organization was formed in Los Angeles by youth members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to support the newspaper "Young Socialist" (YS). This organization was formed as a result of the National Conference of Young Socialist Supporters held in Detroit, Michigan, in December, 1958, where a loose national organization was created around the YS with headquarters in New York City.

The organization remained unnamed, although commonly referred to as the Los Angeles Committee of Young Socialist Supporters (LACYSS) until February, 1960, when they adopted the name Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

A second National Conference of YS Supporters was held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at which the national organization YSA was created. The YSA at Los Angeles is an integral part of the national organization and receives its directives from YSA Headquarters in New York City.

The YSA in Los Angeles is actually the youth organization of the SWP and follows the SWP aims and purposes to the letter.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square, West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

A characterization of the YSA is set out separately.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. 100-40903

Chicago, Illinois  
August 8, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE  
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] b7C  
[REDACTED] dated and captioned as  
above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~







**END**